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DISSIDENT LEADERS CANNOT OBSTRUCT AFRICAN PROGRESS

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 18 Aug 79 pp 1, 8

[Editorial: "New Paths"]

[lex:] It seems that Africa, the Africans, standing tall, strong of voice and more than ever engaged, are actually making the world understand that the pyramid of the continental puppets is collapsing into a pile of frustrations, rubbish and scrap.

The pyramid of traitors will never stand again.

Phillipe Decraene said it well: "The rapid development of the Dark Continent is disconcerting." It continues to be. That is to say, the Africans are new, as they were, particularly in the 1960's, and from all indications will continue to be. There can be only one explanation: the Africans are embarked on a race to the future, but a future that has no place for "imported products and influences"; it is to be built solely by the Africans themselves. This is clearly demonstrated by the eloquence of the acts of national dignity that have just swept the continent, acts that reflect, above all, the determination of people on the move. Here, then, for everyone to see, is the depth of the mire in which Muzorewa, Jonas Savimbi, Holden Roberto and the other rowdy figures in the gang of African traitors are wallowing. The "Muzorewas," the petty tribalists of the caliber of "Savimbis" and "Robertos" are now just rag dolls in a play of lost causes and hopeless ambitions, ambitions dangling from the scrap heap. They are birds of prey, hoping for new Biafras, new Katangas, because they know that the Biafras and Katangas hold back the march to continental liberation.

We must be realistic; we must understand and take a real accounting of what is happening in the world today. The imperialists thought--and typically--that only they could pull several switches at the same time--the so-called "combined services." It was not in them to consider the winds of history. Nor could they admit the speed with which the African continent was developing, both in thought and action. But now, in 1970 and 1980, the "lords" who once held the saboteur's knife to African flesh are beginning to bend under a new and powerful reality. The peoples of Ghana, Uganda, Equatorial Guinea are throwing off the evil-doers who had debased the human condition of the

natives, and they declare themselves unwilling to allow the new governors to pursue the same policy of plunder and cruel despotism. They stand fully on their rights. How, actually, did coffee, cacao and all the export crops benefit the people of Equatorial Guinea? How have the people of Ghana profited from their wealth of mineral resources and their fabulous cacao, tobacco and other crops? What material and social benefits were the Ugandan people guaranteed from their copper and tin, their cobalt and phosphates, their cotton, tea and sisal? We know of no social benefits for these African citizens. What we do know is that Ghana, for example, after Nkrumah's nationalist and progressive effort, was soon led by the traitorous "military bosses" to resume the neocolonial path, to satisfy the enormous appetites of their imperialist "bedfellows." Could Ghana, then, have any illusions about puppets and traitors like Ankrah, Akufo or Acheampong? Could the Ugandan people, for their part, expect a rosary of "revolutionary" measures from Idi Amin? Is Masie Nguema, the cruel dictator of Equatorial Guinea, prepared to give the people just recompense for their daily labor? Obviously not. Traitors never change; they die traitors, and dictators are dictators until they die.

In the region of the new Africa, resolute and strong-willed, it is abundantly clear that there is a community of minds, and a common leaning: toward freedom, the conquest of dignity and the full exercise of human potential. The African people are going forward together, forging a path to a new world, where the "Muzorewas," the little "Jonases" and the little "Robertos" are in fact only moral scrap, rusting away to nothing.

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MINISTER STRESSES NEED FOR CLOSER KENYA, SEYCHELLES LINKS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 14 Sep 79 p 11

[Text] H. VAN and the Seychelles are determined to strengthen tourism and trade for the benefit of their peoples. Tourism and Wildlife Minister Mathews Ogutu said yesterday.

He said the political stability enjoyed by the countries had contributed much towards progress and mutual co-operation.

Mr Ogutu was opening a discussion on the promotion of tourism and the hotel industry between Kenya and the Seychelles in Nairobi by the Seychelles Minister for Transport and Tourism, Mr Mathew Servina, who is leading the country's delegation.

Mr Ogutu said both countries had for a long time been co-operating to enhance understanding and hasten development.

"Through forums of this kind, we can get to know each other, exchange ideas and identify our aspirations," Mr Ogutu told the participants, who included Kenyan tourism and hotel operators.

Mr Ogutu noted with concern that this year had been a tight one because of inflation, but added that people in the

tourism and hotel industries had contained the situation.

"We plan to look for new markets in various parts of the world next year to boost foreign exchange earning," he said.

Mr. Ogutu said that previously communication problems had hindered progress between the two countries but said that this was now a thing of the past "because Kenya Airways has started flights between Victoria and Nairobi."

Mr. Servina said Kenya and the Seychelles were lucky to have political stability, which was important for development.

He stressed the need for closer links between the two countries, saying that his country was lucky because Kenya was her closest neighbour.

Mr. Servina said the two countries would sign an agreement for greater co-operation and understanding.

Later at a dinner given in honour of the Seychellois Minister, Mr. Ogutu said Kenya would hold a trade week in the Seychelles later this year.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

REOPENING OF VITAL BENGUELA RAILROAD DISCUSSED

Paris DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE in French No 33-34 27 Aug 79 pp 50-51

[Text] The Benguela railroad should pick up again in 1980 the traffic it had before the Angolan civil war. A conference organized by the EEC in Brussels from 12 to 14 June permitted a preliminary plan to be worked out for financing the work. This conference was attended by the Angolan, Zairian, and Zambian ministers of transportation and representatives from countries or institutions which have agreed to participate in the reconstruction of the railroad: BADEA [Arab Bank for African Economic Development], the EEC, Canada, Sweden, and the United Nations; and, as observers, the United States and the World Bank.

Experts from a Belgian mission who stayed in Angola for a few months estimate that it will cost \$100 million to restore the Benguela railroad and the other Angolan railroad lines, the Malanje-Luanda line in the north and in the south, the Serpa Pinto-Mocamedes line, one branch of which allows iron ore to be transported out of Cassinga.

A three-phase plan has been worked out in Brussels.

A first phase will permit, within a year from now, the capacity of the line to be increased from 48,000 to 70,000 tons per month. This first project, the cost of which is estimated at 21.35 million ECU [European Currency Units]* will be financed jointly by the EEC (8 million), BADEA (7.8 million), the Netherlands (2 million), the United Nations Development Program (600,000 UCE), and Belgium (3 million). Approximately half of these funds will go for the repairing of bridges and destroyed tracks, and the rest will be used to buy rolling stock for Zambia and Zaire.

*1 ECU equals 1.35 US dollars.

In a second phase, the line's capacity will be brought to 96,000 tons (1981), then to 150,000 tons. This work, estimated at 41.65 million ECU, will be financed by the same financial backers, supplemented by the World Bank and the FRG, where the authorities are currently setting up a program aimed at reducing the dependency of the countries in this area on South Africa.

Finally, the third phase, the cost of which has not yet been evaluated, will concern the expansion of the Port of Lobito.

Although no one in Brussels raised the issue of the political-economic importance of the Benguela railroad, it was present in everyone's mind. Indeed, the closing of this railroad struck a severe blow at the economies of Zambia and Zaire. Of the two countries, it is Zambia, completely landlocked, that suffered the greatest loss.

In January 1973, President Kenneth Kaunda decided to close the frontier between his country and Ian Smith's Rhodesia. There then remained, for 45 percent of the trade, the port of Lobito (by the Benguela railroad), then the "great northern route" to the Kenyan port of Mombassa (9 percent, and the Tanzanian port of Dar es Salaam (33 percent), and the "great eastern route"--impractical in the rainy season--toward the Mozambique ports of Beira, Nacala, and Quelimane (12 percent), the terminus of the Malawi railroads.

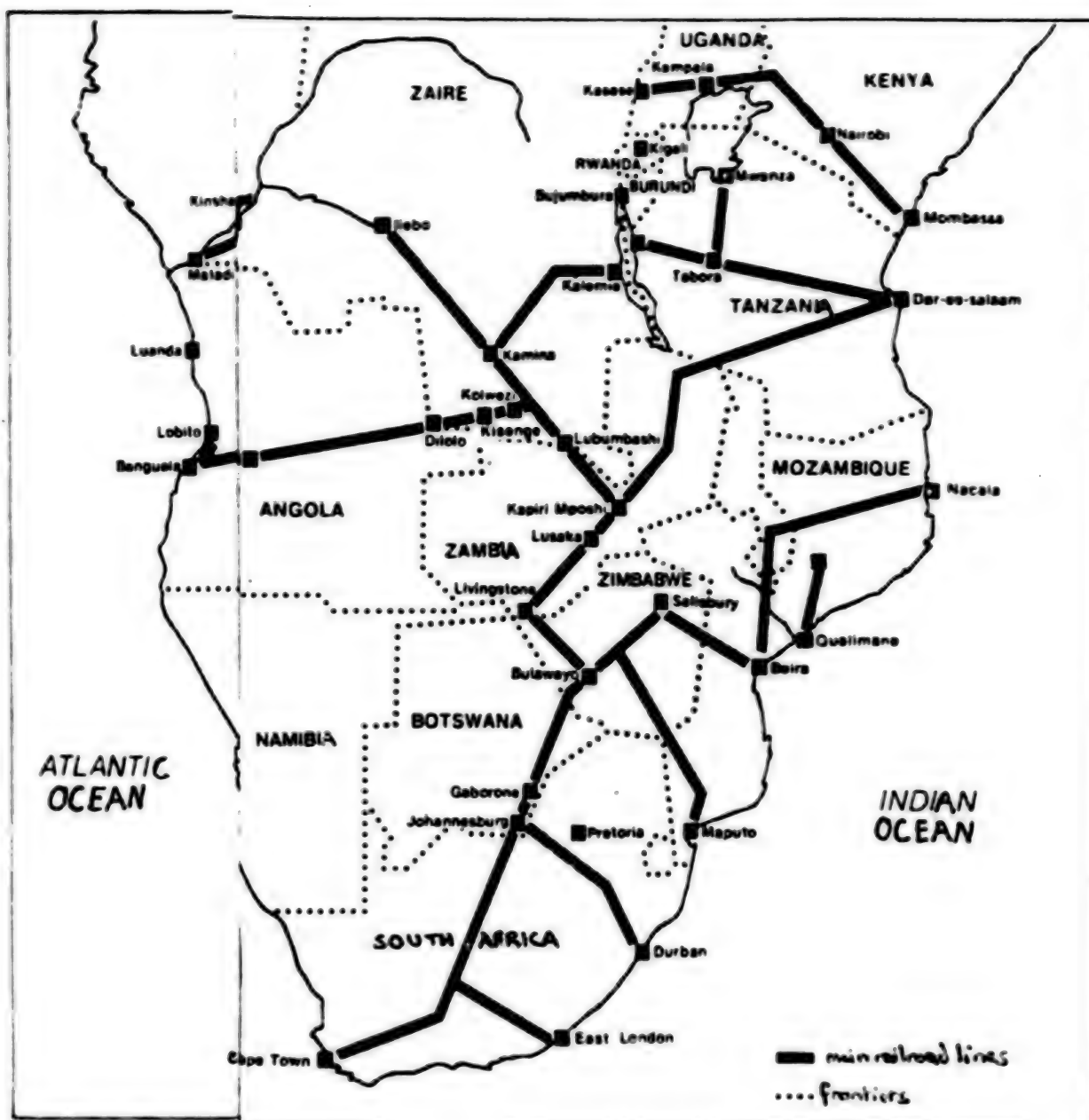
The closing of the Benguela railroad took on the aspects of a tragedy for Zambia. In effect it banned access to the port of Lobito for Zambia, while at the same time the Rhodesian bombings on Mozambique, particularly on the Moatize railroad terminal in Tete province, made transportation to the ports of Mozambique impossible. Thus, only the Dar es Salaam route remained. But this "hellish road"--built by the Americans--gives an 8-ton truck an average life of only 3 years. Moreover, the port installations of the Tanzanian capital are chronically congested. An average of close to 70,000 tons of copper await embarkation and even in June 100,000 tons of fertilizer, wheat, and coke meant for Zambia were stuck there. Warehouse costs doubled last year and will come close to \$100 million in 1979.

To be sure, since 1975 there has been the "Tazara," a 1,860 km railroad with 300 bridges and 32 tunnels, laid down in 1970 with the aid of 15,000 Chinese technicians, for a cost of 169 pounds sterling loaned without interest by Peking. However, this line has never operated at capacity; taking into account both directions, it transports a total of scarcely 1.5 million tons each year--less than Benguela in normal times--instead of

the anticipated 2 million tons. The reasons? Bad management. Four serious accidents, three of them derailments, in the first 2 years. More recently, a 2-week strike started by 3,000 Zambian railway employees, in March-April, caused the loss of \$1 million in receipts, exactly the amount of the meagre profit in fiscal 1978. In Tanzania, at the end of May floods carried away 20 km of tracks in the Iringa region, 525 km from Dar es Salaam. Traffic was disrupted for 2 months, until July. Over and above all this, there is a constant shortage of spare parts and cars (of the 2,000 cars available, a quarter are being repaired, whereas a depot of 4,000 units is needed). The consequence: the FINANCIAL TIMES of 6 June 1979 places the loss to be made up by the Zambian treasury at 640 pounds sterling. Copper's contribution to the state budget--the source of 90 to 95 percent of foreign currency--went from 54 percent in 1974 to practically nothing for the past 3 years.

Almost 3 months ago (7 June), Zambia was forced to agree to officially open its rail traffic with Rhodesia (in reality it had never completely closed it). During the first 6 months of the year, 145,000 tons (4 to 8 trains daily) of copper passed through that country. However, this route is not without risks. A new surge of guerrilla activity forces the trains to arrive before nightfall at the Rhodesian station of Thompson Junction. The noble old Kafue bridge (in Zambia), built in 1906, will not support a speed of more than 20 km per hour and on the Moakamunga section speed is limited to 16 km per hour. In the South African ports, which grant priority to domestic and Rhodesian traffic, 120,000 tons of Zambian fertilizer, lubricants, wheat, and corn are now mouldering. The delays in repairs have made the turn-around time for cars go from 6 to 60 days. In addition, the Salisbury army sunk the second Kazungula ferryboat in April (the first one was sunk in 1978) on the Zambesi, the only water route between Botswana and Zambia.

In Zaire, the closing of the Benguela railroad resulted in more intensive use of the national roads and railroads. This change certainly allowed for a savings in foreign currency, but it has also made for considerably increased delays, because of the poor state of Zairian rolling stock and the numerous shipment changes. Between Ilebo and Kinshasa, for example, boats take over for a distance of 800 km. Moreover, the dangerous channels of the Kasai River prevent any night traffic. To avoid this double load change, \$100 million would have to be given for ferryboats and their equipment. From Kinshasa onward, the electrification of the Stanley railroad and its extension from Matadi to Banana are still in the planning stage. As for the railroad link between Ilebo and Kinshasa, it will probably not be built until 5 or 10 years from now. In short, the national railroad carries 400,000 tons down and 250,000 to 300,000 tons up. Whereas, the transportation needs for the Shaba minerals alone are 920,000 tons to be



exported and 770,000 tons (120,000 of which is for fuels) to be imported. Last year, the stock that was not exported amounted to almost a half million tons (a year and a half's production) and mining was stopped.

For the goods from eastern Zaire there remains the port of Dar es Salaam. From the mining region to Kalemie, then across Lake Tanganyika to Kigoma, this 2,715 km route involves a double shipment change. Moreover, it is mostly used for Tanzanian exports and cannot take care of more than 100,000 tons of Zairian goods.

As for the Tazara railroad, it poses the same problems for Zaire as for Zambia. Zaire was also using the Mozambique railroad until 1976, when the frontier between this country and Rhodesia was closed. Since then it has also called on the South African railroads. But compared to Mozambique, the South African "makeshift line" lengthens the distance from Zaire by 700 km. And the transportation costs have increased by 34 zaires (4,500 CFA francs) per ton on a railroad line where 90 percent of the costs are paid in foreign currency. In addition, although it only takes 35 to 40 days to reach Durban or East London, where two-thirds of the copper is loaded, the turn-around time for the cars varies between 1 and 3 months. Without mentioning the political implications

This is why, for Zaire as well as for Zambia, the Benguela railroad is useful. Built between 1902 and 1929, it is the shortest route from the Zairian-Zambian copper belt to the Atlantic. Moreover, the port of Lobito is specially equipped for exporting manganese and importing fuels. Essential for Zambia and Zaire, its reopening is also very important for Angola. It is sufficient to mention that the receipts from international traffic made the Angolan balance show a surplus and that this traffic constituted the second largest export "product" for Angola after petroleum.

It is still not known whether the security of the rebuilt line can be assured. In Luanda, they are displaying perfect calmness on this point. The ratified reconciliation with Zaire, the idea of Russian-Cuban intervention which is pushing the West toward a rapid settlement in Rhodesia and Namibia (which countries support the Angolan opponents) are all factors that give rise to optimism. Even more so since in Brussels the Angolans emphasized the direct link between a settlement of the Namibian situation and the security of the Benguela railroad. And everything points to the fact that they were understood by the West.

CSO: 4400
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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

KAUNDA ON CUBANS IN ANGOLA--Zambia President Kenneth Kaunda asserted here yesterday that Cuban troops would leave Angola as soon as neighbouring Namibia was free. The Cubans, he said, had "merely responded to President Neto's call to defend his country". "We should not be pre-occupied by Cuba's presence in Angola. The moment Namibia is free President Neto will say to President Castro: "Thank you for your help and the Cubans will go home" the Zambian leader told a press conference here. The Cubans had intervened because the South Africans had invaded Angola, he said. Cuban troops in Angola reportedly number about 19,000. President Kaunda who left here yesterday after a 24-hour visit, said he did not expect any change in Brazilian leaders' attitude on the question of South Africa. [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 1 Sep 79 p 2]

CSO: 4420

NETO: ALL MEASURES TAKEN IN COUNTRY'S INTEREST

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Aug 79 pp 1, 5

[Text of address by President Agostinho Neto, in Uije Province, date not given]

[Text] Before he left Uine Province for Luanda, Comrade Agostinho Neto, president of the People's Republic of Angola and the MPLA-Labor Party, presided at a huge rally in the "10 December" Square, during which he gave the following impromptu speech.

A Single People!

A Single Nation!

The Struggle Continues!

The Power To the People!

Victory Is Certain!

Comrades, people of Uije, comrade members of the Directive Commission, comrade members of the cooperatives, countrymen and comrades:

It is a great satisfaction for all of us to be gathered together here once again. It is a great satisfaction, seeing that the great tasks of the revolution depend on all of us, on those who are engaged in production, the peasants, the workers, all those who make up the armed forces, the soldiers of the FAPLA [Armed Forces for the Popular Liberation of Angola], the soldiers of the ODP [People's Defense Organization], all those who are engaged in taking care of some of the most important tasks for our country and our people.

This great satisfaction, which we are feeling today and which has brought together thousands of our countrymen, our comrades, here in this square, is an enthusiasm, a happiness that we must not fail to note because it is a force to utilize in the organization of our country. In fact, organizing our country is one of the largest and most important tasks.

For this very reason, I want to say first to the comrades of the Party Committee of this province, how pleased we are with its spirit right now, with its ability to organize, its ability to mobilize, its ability to analyze the large social problems we still have in this province, just as we have all over the country.

Party Comrades Working

It is a pleasure to see how the comrades are working. We have had some working sessions. Yesterday and today, we have been analyzing the problems of the peasants, the problems facing all the citizens, all the countrymen who dwell here, who live in Uije Province, and I can say that the working character, the working manner of our comrades of the provincial committee is correct and what we would like to see in all the provinces, all over the country.

We cannot think about organizing the country without the party, and when we have a party organization to lead us, one capable of adequately analyzing all the political and social phenomena, we can say that we are doing all right and that, through this provincial committee, through this party leadership in the province, we will be able to resolve many problems. Obviously, not everyone can belong to the party, not everyone is able or willing, and there is no need to oblige everyone to join the party. The party needs people who can really follow the directives of our congress and the Central Committee, people who feel they are able to adopt the guidelines that are being drawn. Not everyone has this ability, so we are going to enroll the greatest possible number of able individuals in the party, but we are not going to demand--it would not be right--that all the people join the party.

We Are Going To Organize Society

This province put up a heroic resistance. Many comrades here died for their patriotism; many comrades lost their freedom; many comrades have disappeared because of the enemy presence, the attacks by the puppets. We must not forget these heroes, those who fought and are still fighting, those whose memory, whose life history, are still an inspiration to all of us to continue the struggle, which now has different goals, since we have already gained our independence.

Now we have other goals. We are going to continue to organize the party and the mass organizations like the OMA [Organization of Mozambican Women], the scouts, the JMPLA [MPLA Youth]; we are going to organize more cooperatives; we are going to organize all the people, so that the party directives can in fact be applied throughout the country.

We take pleasure in the knowledge that this rich province has many valuable individuals, many able human beings who can help to develop the wealth here: the coffee, the wood, the marble and other riches on and under the

ground of this rich province. So it is the human factor that will be needed here, if we are to go forward and progressively realize our ideal of building a socialist country.

Let Us Continue To Work

We are engaged in a serious battle against all the distortions we have been observing in our country. We must give battle, because if we do not combat these distortions we are going to fall into a counter-revolutionary situation. This is why some measures are being taken--and sometimes they are misunderstood--simply because we want to make our country better and better, to better the lives of our people.

We have good friends here with us, comrades who are here to cooperate in the armed forces, in education and in agriculture. They have given their best efforts in this province. This cooperation, this aid we receive is valuable, and can really make it easier and easier for the province to progress.

So let us continue to work, under the leadership of the party, and let us see to it that our province of Uije is better and better mobilized, by resolving many problems that still remain to be resolved in this province. I don't have to say what these problems are. All the comrades are familiar with them.

Today, on this last day of our visit to Uije, I would like to thank all the comrades who wanted to offer us some of their products, and also to express thanks for the kind words that I have just heard spoken here.

"The Struggle Continues!

"For Power To The People!

"Victory Is Certain."

6362

CSO: 4401

LUVUALU AT UNTA MEETING: CRITICISM, SELF-CRITICISM NEEDED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Aug 79 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] "We are already beginning to achieve some success in the production field with rival groups," said the secretary general of UNTA [National Union of Workers of Angola], Comrade Pascoal Luvualu, a member of the Party Policy Bureau, at the opening session of the fourth regular meeting of the UNTA Central Council.

Members of the UNTA Central Council have been in session since last 27 August, in Lubango, to study the activities engaged in over the past 13 months. The closing session is scheduled for today.

The opening session was singularly distinguished by Pascoal Luvualu's address. In it he outlined the guidelines for the meeting which was to deal with labor union problems related to the productive process and the operation of UNTA structures.

"Our country's economic and financial situation continues to be characterized by the views expressed in the resolutions which the MPLA-Labor Party Policy Bureau adopted on 8 June 1979," the speaker stated at the beginning of his address in which he summarily highlighted the features this has assumed.

To meet the people's material needs, the country is importing a whole range of products which are not to be found in our national market, said the UNTA secretary general, because production is scarce or nonexistent, thereby creating an inflation of prices to the detriment of the working classes.

"We are going to focus our efforts and our concerns on this project, for it is based on this that our economic battle is to be won," Pascoal Luvualu pointed out, while mentioning that it was the duty of both UNTA and the unions to have this situation rectified. In the same spirited manner, he called for the reinforcement and consolidation of grassroots labor-union organizations and recommended the realization of the "plan for forming a bond with the base groups" which, he said, was neither understood nor carried out to its fullest extent" by the leaders.

Appeal for the Exercise of Review and Self-Criticism

Pascoal Luvualu made an appeal for the regular exercise of review and self-criticism and the efficient use of the principles of democratic centralism within the organization. "Each member may criticise the work of

higher institutions or of any of its members regardless of the position he holds," as long as the criticism is constructively formulated with the organization and indicates the means of correcting the mistakes.

"In order to put our revolutionary principles unrelentingly into practice," he added, "we are going to engage in vigorously combating democratic centralism's acts of liberalism and discord which normally originate among the petit bourgeoisie eager for power."

Pascoal Luvualu restated the country's guiding principles for the working and peasant classes and made it very clear that "the petit bourgeoisie, as a class, has no future in our country."

"The working class," he went on to say "must be the leading class in the Angolan revolution."

In the course of his talk, he made a passing reference to the collection of labor union dues and stated that "some measures had already been taken toward assuring a more efficient control."

The financing of the activities of UNTA, which is independent of the state, is largely covered by assessment thereby imposing austerity on expenditures and economy in the use of material resources such as transportation.

This year UNTA has asked the Ministry of Transportation for the sale of 109 light vehicles worth 56 million kwanzas, said Pascoal Luvualu.

Of the vehicles acquired within the last 3 years, a large number (more than half) are not in working condition due to accident or mechanical defect.

"What can we do with comrades who are continually destroying the vehicles which are so badly needed right now? How are we going to convey to highway workers their obligation to take good care of the people's property when we, whose duty it is to make them aware of this, have already reduced our fleet of cars to less than half?" asked Pascoal Luvualu, who left to the Central Council's consideration the selection of the proper measures.

The fourth regular meeting's final decisions, which are being awaited with justified interest, will be made known at the closing of the session scheduled for today.

8870

CSO: 4401

WORKERS' PARTICIPATION IN PARTY PARAMOUNT

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Aug 79 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] "A short while ago, reiterating a concern of the congress, the comrade president stressed that it was necessary to bring worker and peasant blood into the central organization of the party. I have the feeling that we have just carried out this important directive in a most militant fashion," declared Comrade Lucio Lara, secretary of the Central Committee for the DEPTI [expansion unknown], at a ceremony last Sunday in the facilities of TEXTANG, district of Mussesse (formerly Boavista), celebrating the constitution of the First Sector Committee of the Party in the district.

Actually, about 100 party members met Sunday morning to elect, for the first time in party history, a leadership organ with a workers' base. It will be an important support in future for the provincial and urban committees of the MPLA-Labor Party.

Comrade Lara, a member of the Political Bureau (BP), presided over the ceremony, which was also attended by the following comrades: Jose Eduardo, member of the BP and minister of planning; Bernardo de Sousa, secretary of the CC [Central Committee] for the Department for the Institution of Popular Power (DIPP); Rodeth Gil, member of the CC and the National Committee of OPA [Organization of Angolan Women]; Roberto de Almeida, alternate member of the CC and coordinator of the CUP [Urban Party Committee] of Luanda; Angela Braganca, member of the National Secretariat of the JMPLA-Party Youth; Norberto Santos and Zeferino Esteyao, national directors, respectively, of DORGAN [Department of National Organization ?] and DIPP, and members of the CUP and UNTA [National Union of Angolan Workers].

The first Sector Committee of the Party is being established in Mussesse district about 1-1/2 years after the initiation of the Rectification Movement, bringing together the forces of the great militant working mass to build a solid and cohesive party, able to guide the destiny of the country, firmly and securely, and to bar the path of the power-hungry petty bourgeoisie. Basically, it is simply a matter of tempering steel, as Comrade Lucio Lara said in his speech. "The steel is the workers. They are the ones who from the very beginning have been the mainstay of the MPLA-Labor Party. They are the ones who will realize the ideological concepts of the party."

The ceremony at TEXTANG nips in the bud the scepticism and the ambitions of a certain stratum of the petty bourgeois bureaucracy. It is proof that in our country the working class must and will be the leading class, in alliance with the peasants.

In this regard, as Comrade Lara said on the occasion, when we declare that the workers must assume the power, we are not just speaking theoretically, but in full awareness of this necessity and of the leadership ability of the labor class.

Recalling an idea of Comrade President Agostinho Neto, the secretary of the CC for the DEPTI noted that it is pure and simple anarchy to think that the workers, by the simple fact of being workers, can assume the leadership of the country.

Thus the elected workers, who underwent a careful and militant analysis by the Electoral Commission, have proved they are not only good workers at their respective jobs, but also dedicated party members. It was because they had these qualifications that their own party cells proposed them.

Workers Must Dominate Party's Social Composition

Proof of this deep confidence is that the elected workers won over 75 percent of the votes in the assembly, reflecting the trust placed in them by the sector's 555 militants in Mussesse district.

Another factor of no small importance is the social composition of the elected committee. This fact, which may have gone unnoticed, was stressed on this occasion by Comrade Lara, who emphasized the need to insure that the party composition reflects a labor majority. Moreover, the party leader added, this composition assumes greater importance in view of the class struggle the party is facing, which in our country takes a complex form, particularly in the large industrialized urban centers. This is the case in Luanda, Benguela, Huambo, Lobito, Huila and Mocimedes. Along with a labor class that is increasingly class conscious, there is a petty bourgeoisie with segments that are avid for power, mainly the petty bourgeois bureaucracy.

This circumstance, the object of a statement by the Political Bureau of the party, and often alluded to by Comrade President Agostinho Neto, was explained by the secretary of the party CC when he referred to the bureaucratic petty bourgeoisie: "We inherited a weighty bureaucracy from the colonial era, and to date we have not been able to neutralize it--to diminish it, perhaps. Why haven't we? Precisely because, whether we like it or not, it is this sector of the petty bourgeoisie that still holds the reins of the entire administration, and it is not at all interested in letting go of them. Hence the difficulties we are encountering with national reconstruction."

Vigilance Even in Discussion of Production Plans

The party secretary for the DEPPI cited as an example how important projects for the development of country and the well-being of our people are buried in purely theoretical discussions as to their viability and whether all the requisites for their implementation are met. These are all bureaucratic stumbling blocks, which become real stone walls, preventing the execution of these projects.

In the end, who, if not the worker, the peasant, is most conscious of the urgent need to implement these projects? They are the ones who have demonstrated their awareness of this urgency on many different occasions; therefore, it is from the workers and the peasants that the best lessons have come regarding the vital importance of this period of national reconstruction. They are the one who have seen most clearly the stubbornness that exists at certain levels of the bureaucracy.

Comrade Lucio Lara warned the elected Sector Committee that it must be dynamic, active and alert, even in the discussions of production plans.

6362

CSO: 4401

UNTA 'DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM' INFRINGERS DISMISSED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 31 Aug 79 pp 1, 6

[Excerpts] On 29 August, the fourth regular session of the Central Council of the National Union of Workers of Angola [UNTA], chaired by Comrade Pascoal Luvualu, member of the party's Politbureau and secretary general of the UNTA, concluded with a forceful stand against deviations from the statutory principles and violations of democratic centralism.

With all its members present, the closing session of the Central Council was attended by the comrades Major Ivady, of the Central Committee, and the provincial commissioner of Huila.

At the meeting very particular stress was placed on the nation's economic situation and the organizational aspects of the labor union movement.

The participants attached priority to the second socialist emulation plan as the most important current task of the labor movement, inasmuch as it relates to the orientation emanating from the MPLA-Labor Party regarding the economic and financial situation.

Deviations from statutory principles, violations of democratic centralism and negative behavior were the grounds for the dismissal of Feijo Marques and Victor de Brito decided upon at the regular session. Those two members of the UNTA Central Council were also the first secretaries of the National Union of Health, Public Administration and Educational, Cultural and Mass Media Services workers.

An investigation will be conducted of the type of activities engaged in by those two members, which will be submitted to the next Central Council session, and the latter will stipulate the penalties on the basis of the seriousness of the acts.

Bernardo Manuel Pascoal (Kadionga), a member of the UNTA's General Secretariat, was publicly censured for his activity.

Motions for Support

Next, two approbations were approved, following by the reading of three motions, respectively those in support of Comrade President Agostinho Neto and for the speeches delivered in Kuando-Kubango, Huila and Malanje, and at the fifth main ceremony marking the celebration of the fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola], as well as for the enlightened manner in which he has directed the destiny of the Angolan people.

2909

CSO: 4401

OFFICIAL REPORTS SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT IN BENGUELA SITUATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Sep 79 p 1

[Text] Comrade Col Dino Matrosse told REVISTA MILITAR [Military Review], which published an interview on the politico-military and socioeconomic situation in the province of Benguela in its August issue, that the party is about to conduct a campaign in Benguela to explain the class struggle, which has been waged there in an intensive manner.

The party coordinator and commissioner for Benguela Province stated that "there has been a slight change" in the course of the activity of the local party and state agencies, which has been hampered by the detrimental action of the bureaucratic petite-bourgeoisie.

As a result of this, in the middle of this year a delegation from the Central Committee led by Comrade President Agostinho Neto went to Benguela, and decided to dismiss the former coordinators of the party committee and the provincial commissioner from the positions that they held. The delegation observed the inability of those two officials to curb the activity of the petite-bourgeoisie, and they were replaced by Col Dino Matrosse.

At the present time, the members of the party, the government and the mass organizations are eliminating the situation that was experienced previously in a reliable and organized manner, according to Col Dino Matrosse.

He said: "We have organized rallies and meetings in the municipalities, districts and enterprises for the workers, in order to explain the entire situation that existed prior to the comrade president's visit, and the reason for the decision that was made."

Col Dino Matrosse added that this campaign for explanation must continue, "because that is the only guarantee that we shall be able to change the features of the province."

Benguela is an agro-industrial province with a large concentration of workers, but the presence of the petite-bourgeoisie there has always imposed itself with great intensity. The colonial occupation allowed for the rise and

development of a native petite-bourgeoisie which, on certain occasions, assumed patriotic positions. However, upon the radicalization of the revolutionary process, some of its members began to organize, in order to prevent the rise of the working classes to power, and to impede the implementation of the MPLA-Labor Party's policy.

This situation, inherent in the process of the class struggle in the country, was combated by the party's leadership, and now the local entities exercise control over the activities of the petite-bourgeoisie, with the mobilization of the working classes. At the present time, as Comrade Col Dino Matrosse remarked, "There is evidence of a more active and more conscientious participation by the members of the party and the population."

2909

CSO: 4401

REASONS FOR COFFEE HARVEST FAILURE DETAILED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 31 Aug 79 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] The assistant national director of ENCAFE [National Coffee Enterprise], who is currently also serving as provincial director in Uije of that entity which controls all aspects of this resource of ours, commented: "Before more steps are taken in the wrong direction, we on the national level shall reconsider our entire activity." This reflection on the deepseated reasons, and this concrete analysis of a rather discouraging situation, represents an effort to review the course of action, and the correct intention of taking from these past 2 years of experience whatever positive gains were made, and of learning lessons for the future from the mistakes that were made.

In Uije Province, as in all of the nation's coffee-growing areas, the fourth people's coffee harvest, which will not attain the results anticipated in the national plan, is about to end.

The reasons for this situation lie mainly in three factors: a lack of work force, inadequate transportation and too much bureaucracy.

"In 1978, we needed 25,000 workers as a primary goal. Those thousands of workers were supposed to be moved from their provinces of origin at an average rate of 5,000 per month, on the national level, until June of this year. It was impossible to implement the decisions that had been made owing to the lack of air and ground transportation, and the absence of transportation centers in the provinces and in Luanda."

The mobilization structure on the national level has its counterparts in the provincial capitals, coordinated by the respective provincial commissioners. The concrete tasks involved in mobilization were incumbent on the municipal commissioners.

The notion of contracts was and is totally rejected. The intention was and is to transfer and establish the mobilized work force in the coffee-growing and livestock-raising areas. An effort to clarify this was made at all times. Comrade Abrahao Pio do Amaral Gourgel continues: "However, we discovered that most of the workers who arrived had already worked on coffee in

colonial times, and came with the idea of the 6-month contract, an idea that was difficult to dispel.

"The National Mobilization Committee, formed in 1978, received instructions to remain active, but it was still confronted with the same problems."

Reorganization From Top to Bottom

The work which the ENCAFE's reorganizational committee is performing has proven very constructive, and some of the orientation that has already been established warrants facing the future with far greater optimism. Two of these measures which we can disclose without indiscretion relate to the direct importing of foodstuffs and industrial goods by ENCAFE, so as to afford its workers minimal living conditions in the production units that it controls: 152,323 hectares of planted area in Uije Province; and accelerated debureaucratization, through the creation of territorial production enterprises.

The territorial enterprises will be formed through a merger, based on areas, of the most productive coffee plantations. They will have their own management, and will be required to answer almost directly to the National Directorate.

The provincial director of ENCAFE explains: "ENCAFE originated with the Angolan Coffee Institute, a colonial entity which was confined to licensing, registering and controlling the quality of the commercial coffee that was exported, and engaging in some research activity. Hence, it was not directly involved in production, which was incumbent on the plantation owners. ENCAFE, upon inheriting this situation, has also had to deal with the management of the plantations. In doing so, it pursued the bureaucratic line rather than the productive line, and hence the production units experienced a 'spirit of functionalism,' which is incompatible with the tasks that those management entities must perform. There has been negligence and self-indulgence. The leadership structure has been informed, but no solution has been provided."

In fact, it is not enough to submit a very pretty organizational chart, and a tree branched into departments and more departments, to resolve the problems that exist in the field, and they are numerous, serious and complex.

The permission, which ENCAFE has already received, to directly import food and industrial products that it needs may prove controversial; because there is a ministry in charge of this task, that of home trade. Imitating the example of other vital sectors of our nation's economy, steps are being taken to create another parallel structure. On a theoretical level, this objection may be defended. But what do we find in the practical area?

The Living Conditions of the Workers as a Whole

When this objection was raised to him, the assistant national director of ENCAFE said: "Only direct importing will enable us to solve the minimal

problems of the workers. The Foreign Trade Ministry will license our orders, and the Home Trade Ministry will give us all kinds of backing. There will not be any danger of clashes. The only province which has solved the problem of the work force is Southern-Kwanza, where during certain periods the necessary force existed, and even surpluses. This is because the workers there are not faced with major problems involving food, clothing, etc. They have enough. Here in Northern-Kwanza, where the situation is even worse, that is not the case, because we have not yet succeeded in fulfilling that just aspiration."

The representative from the Home Trade Ministry, Comrade Luis Gomes dos Santos, who took office on 17 May of this year, and who has already discovered diversions in excess of 5 million kwanzas, described the situation that he found by using blunt figures: According to the supply plan, the population of Uije is 545,000 inhabitants. The real population, based on the survey made according to communes and municipalities, is 900,000 inhabitants; and this does not count the fellow countrymen who returned from Zaire and who did not appear. It so happens that the plan will be fulfilled 32 percent.

"The imported products did not reach the province, or they arrived in very small amounts. The local production had no effect, because there was no real relationship between the Home Trade Ministry and the Ministry of Agriculture; whereas, in fact, these entities complement one another. The situation reached the point where ENCODIPA [Agricultural Products Commercial Enterprise ?] sold the products purchased from the farmers through parallel chains to unknown persons."

That provincial official from the Home Trade Ministry went on to say: "We have now reached agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture (ENCODIPA and DINAPROPE [National Directorate of Livestock Production]). We have concluded agreements and protocols, and we are about to have the state economic units do the same. The agreements were based mainly on ENCODIPA and our wholesale enterprise. The former is committed to delivering to us everything that it buys from the farmers, particularly corn meal and ginguba [sesame ?]; and our counterpart is prompt payment and the delivery of industrial goods when that entity does not receive them. I would like to say that during the first quarter, ENCODIPA raised nearly 11 million kwanzas in industrial goods, whereas its counterpart in local agricultural products was nearly unnoticeable."

The agreements, concluded last month, will make it possible to avoid the repetition of situations such as that which occurred in the municipality of Sanza Pombo, where the farmers expressed their dissatisfaction over the great structure for marketing while they were lacking in the essentials for living.

Smuggling and Speculation

The transfer of the ENCODIPA's functions to the Home Trade Ministry (or the possibility of ENCODIPA's direct marketing of the products obtained from the

farmers under the orientation (control) of the Home Trade Ministry) was the course of action indicated for eliminating the series of parallel chains that exist, and for curbing an increasingly brazen and speculative clandestine trade.

It may appear that we have been digressing from the main topic (coffee); however, this situation is directly related to the shortage of the work force and the high rate of absenteeism that has been noted among the mobilized workers, both regular and part-time, who are directly engaged in the fourth people's coffee harvest that is suffering the consequences of this.

The representative from the Home Trade Ministry in Uije also stated:

"Insofar as industrial goods are concerned, the situation here is catastrophic (the adjective which he used was an apt one); because, during the half-year, we received 28 percent of the textiles, 4 percent of the underwear, 34 percent of the other readymade clothing, 6 percent of the children's clothing, 32 percent of the shoes and 11 percent of the other footwear (remnants) which had been planned. We have stores for children in all the municipalities, but they have never been supplied. To summarize, the supply plan, based on 545,000 inhabitants, was fulfilled by 36 percent."

Comrade Gomes dos Santos concluded by saying: "There has been a series of collusions not only among the heads of our economic units and other structures, but also among individuals who have entered the Home Trade agencies; and therein lies the reason for the existence of this major lack of control. We shall have to hear the heads of the Home Trade Ministry enterprises in the province, in a courtroom, to assign the responsibility."

Although there is more, a great deal more to be said about the difficulties, needs and wrongdoing committed in this fundamental sector, let us return to the consequences that this real situation on the provincial level has brought to the workers, many of whom have families and are directly engaged in coffee production. The food which they pay for from their wages is inadequate; and the clothing and shoes do not arrive, much less the radios or bicycles.

A worker in Pumbasai told us: "We are living in a time of great sacrifice, and we are putting up with the sacrifice. That is how it is in the revolution; it is in our hands to bring good times. But we are working here, we are working and we have not seen any results. If care is not taken, our work will not earn enough to buy food. There is no fish, no meat; only canned goods. A can of tuna fish costs 35 kwanzas. If we fill two bags we earn another 120, and if all that we have for lunch is one can, another one for dinner costs 70 kwanzas, without corn meal, sugar, leftovers or coffee. So, it becomes harder to summon our strength every morning. Comrade, it remains to be seen, if that sacrifice should be the same for everyone, because that is how it is in the revolution, then why are we the only ones who have sacrifices to bear?"

How can this question be answered?

2909

CSO: 4401

AGRICULTURE MINISTER SPEAKS IN NETO'S STEAD

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Aug 79 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] Comrade Manuel Pacavira, minister of agriculture and member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, spent some days in Uije Province, carrying out a working schedule initially planned for Comrade President Agostinho Neto. On Friday, the minister visited the municipios of Songo and Quitexe.

In the municipio of Songo, he went to the pilot village of Kimalalo, where local officials informed him about the works in progress there, aimed at improving the people's housing conditions.

Visit to Quitexe Municipio

Quitexe is one of the major farm municipios of Uije. Coffee cultivation is prominent there; there are a large number of farms growing this crop, which is important to the development of the economy.

At a mass rally conducted there he was able to hear from the people about their problems.

Various difficulties were pointed out, such as the lack of public transportation, irregular shipments of supplies and lack of medical assistance. The minister recommended that greater attention be given to popular defense, so that our people can offer a better defense against the bandits who seek to disturb the peace and stability of the region.

"Some of the difficulties facing the people are the result of the actual situation we are experiencing in our country, but other difficulties are due to bureaucratic and reactionary thinking," the agriculture minister said during his address, in which he severely criticized the petty bourgeoisie, which does everything possible to create misunderstanding between the people and their most faithful leaders.

"For this reason," he added, "the comrade president has declared war against the petty bourgeoisie. We have to get rid of these individuals who bother

us, in order to advance securely toward the goals we seek: the building of a new society in our country, free of poverty and the exploitation of men by men."

The leader urged the people to become more organized and vigilant, to help neutralize the onslaughts of the enemy, and to devote themselves to the tasks of improving production and productivity.

Reception in Negage Municipio

Manuel Pacavira's working visit to various municipios of the province not only enabled him to observe the major problems but also to introduce Comrade Lanvu Norman, the newly appointed provincial commissioner, to the people.

In Negage, the new provincial commissioner was presented at a popular rally, at which Comrade President Agostinho Neto was originally expected to appear. After explaining the comrade president's absence to the people, the agriculture minister called the rally a testament to the warm hospitality of the people of Negage and their enthusiasm in the struggle for national reconstruction.

According to Minister Pacavira, the comrade president's visit to Uije made it possible to draft new guidelines for the organization of society. "We are in a new phase of the struggle, and this means we must heed the concerns of our people, so that we can find solutions."

Many problems had been presented to the comrade president by party and government officials in the province, the minister noted, and stressed that "many of these problems can be resolved by our labor, by improving production and productivity. The shortages of salt, clothing, food and building materials are problems that must be resolved immediately," the agriculture minister declared.

n 362

CSO: 4401

CONTINUING SUPPORT FOR NETO, GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Aug 79 p 1

[Text] Members of the MPLA-Labor Party, the JMPLA [MPLA Youth]-Party Youth and the unions, workers and students continue to give their unconditional vote of confidence in the direction which Comrade President Agostinho Neto has set for the revolutionary process.

Through motions approved in their assemblies, they reaffirm their unshakeable commitment to the tasks of the revolution, under the political guidance of the MPLA-Labor Party.

The coordinators of the party's mass organizations in the industrial sector of PETRANGOL [Angolan Petroleum Company] in Luanda support the speeches given by the revolutionary leader at the rallies in Menongue and Huila, and are pleased with the recent remodeling of the government apparatus.

They congratulate the FAPLA [Armed Forces for the Popular Liberation of Angola] on its fifth anniversary, and unreservedly support the just struggle of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa for total liberation.

In another motion, the workers, officers, sergeants and soldiers of the Armaments Directorate of the FAPLA General Staff expressed their pleasure at the content of the above-mentioned speeches by Comrade President Neto.

Meeting in general assembly with members of the party cell, they offered congratulations for the measures taken to make the state apparatus more dynamic, and saluted the FAPLA for its forceful action in defense of national independence and territorial integrity.

A motion of the same kind, hailing Comrade President Agostinho Neto, was approved by members of Cell No 2 in the National Department of Museums and Monuments.

The signatories promised to follow the guidelines of the MPLA-Labor Party and the revolutionary leader.

The JMPLA-Party Youth in Luanda's Zone Seven also support the changes made by Comrade President Neto, and declare they express the "sentiments of all youth" in saluting the fifth anniversary of the founding of the FAPLA.

Participants at the first meeting of the National Secretariat of Union Education and Training for Heavy Industry approved a motion of support for Comrade President Neto; they also repudiated the attacks of the South African and Rhodesian racists against the front line countries.

In a similar motion, the Provincial Council of the Health, Public Administration and Services Union expressed its vote of confidence in the decisions of the last full session of the party's Central Committee.

Motion of Students In Cuba

The [Cuban] section of the Union of Angolan Students, echoing the patriotic and revolutionary sentiments of the students in Cuba, supports the MPLA-Labor Party, which "has been taking steps so that in free Angola--one people and one nation--the workers and peasants will be the major beneficiaries in the fruition of our potential."

The text of the motion expresses the students' unconditional support "for the way in which Comrade President Neto has known how to nourish and guide the spirit of the Angolan revolution."

In conclusion, the students urge the workers to improve production and productivity, and appeal to the young people to join the ranks of the JMPLA.

In separate assemblies, the workers of the HEAC [expansion unknown] in Biopio, Benguela Province, and of the "Augusto Ngangula" Maternity-Infant Center, in Luanda, approved motions endorsing the changes in the government apparatus. They also expressed their unconditional support for the comrade president's speeches at the Menongue and Lubango rallies.

Participants in the first full council meeting of the National Directorate for Organization of Farm Production also support Comrade President Agostinho Neto "for the wise and effective way in which he has been guiding and leading the country."

362

SO: 4401

DECREE DETERMINES RENEWAL OF COMMERCIAL LICENSES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Aug 79 pp 2, 5

[Excerpt] All associations and merchants with legal status who intend to continue to do business in the Peoples Republic of Angola must notify the Domestic Trade Ministry within 60 days, requesting renewal of their commercial licenses, according to an executive order announced yesterday by Comrade Carlos Alberto Van-Dunem, minister of domestic trade.

The order, which takes effect immediately, adds that "all commercial trade licenses which are not renewed under the terms of this executive order shall be cancelled."

According to the domestic trade minister, the measure is dictated by the "need to cancel several commercial trade licenses that are either not being used or are being used unlawfully." The measure will also permit "more efficient control of the country's marketing system and make it easier to combat illegal business practices."

According to the minister, the executive order is also justified by the need to "proceed with the renewal of the commercial trade licenses issued by the colonial administration, for business establishments that are currently operating legally."

Cooperation Between Angola and the GDR

Day before yesterday in his office, the domestic trade minister received Horst Schoen, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR accredited to our country, to take up "aspects related to the strengthening of relations between the two countries in the area of domestic trade," according to a note from the ministry that crossed our desk yesterday.

6162

CSO: 4401

DEPARTING SCHOLARSHIP STUDENTS WARNED ON GOOD BEHAVIOR

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Aug 79 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] Angolan students who were awarded scholarships to the Ministry of Industry and Energy by friendly countries, are to leave next week for Havana, Moscow, Sofia and Warsaw. While there, they are to perfect their technical-professional skills in order, later, to contribute creditable services to our nation's industry, economy, agriculture and other economic sectors.

Within this context, a group of 100 Angolan students met yesterday morning at the Miramar motion-picture theater with representatives from the Ministry of Industry and Energy and the Party Personnel Department. Referring specifically to the importance of a scholarship, the speaker stressed that "for Angola, which has an advanced industry, but which at present lacks specialized manpower, our comrades are offering us another incentive to organize and strengthen our conquests. When they are fully trained, we shall no longer have to call on foreign assistance and shall thus use our foreign exchange credits more sparingly."

The students' behavior abroad was also another point to which Comrade Antonio Marting gave special attention. On this subject, he made it clear that those students who did not maintain a respectful demeanor toward the people and authorities of the country they were visiting would not be allowed to return to their native land for 3 years and would be permitted to return again to Angola only after the Party Personnel Department had taken the proper measures. "Your behavior should be militant, exemplary as becomes members of the Party's youth of which you are part. On leaving your country, you are going to fulfill a very important mission which our people have entrusted to you. The social conditions for your stay are all taken care of. You will have no problem regarding housing, meals, etc., etc. In these countries you will not have to go to work in order to pursue your studies as is the custom in capitalistic countries."

Comrade Pedro Alves, an officer of the MPLA-Labor Party Personnel Department later took the floor and during his talk spoke on the transfers of money by the students, how the students' families here in Angola will fare, especially those in which the husband is going to leave the country in order to be of assistance to it later on and also regarding spending vacations in foreign countries including the sending of mail.

"Regarding the problem of going abroad, this is not permitted without the Personnel Department's authorization." Concerning vacations, Comrade Pedro Alves explained that "those students who have given positive proof of their application and dedication to study will be able to spend their vacation in Angola."

This group is made up of students who are studying geology, economic planning, shipbuilding, chemical, electronic and mining engineering, technical maintenance, manufacturing, beer production, geophysics, telephone exchange operations, mining surveying, accounting and power systems.

8870

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL TO MOSCOW--Faustino Muteka, Angola's transportation minister, had an audience on Thursday with Mikhail Lesechko, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. Present at the meeting were Carlos Fernandes, Angola's ambassador to the Soviet Union, and Timofey Guzhenko, Soviet maritime fleet minister. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Aug 79 p 2] 6362

JMPLA MESSAGE TO URUGUAYANS--The National Committee of the JMPLA [MPLA Youth]-Party Youth reaffirmed its solidarity with the struggle undertaken against fascism by the Uruguayan Union of Communist Youth. In the name of the JMPLA, the OPA [Organization of Angolan Pioneers] and youth in general, the National Committee sent its warmest wishes in a message to that Uruguayan organization on the occasion of its 24th anniversary. Some 19 members of the JMPLA-Party Youth were confirmed during two assemblies, an assembly of workers of the provincial headquarters of the youth organization and one of workers of the Agriculture Ministry delegacy in Kuanda-Kubango. In the first assembly the workers approved 14 JMPLA members, who are admitted into the party youth organization. The second assembly confirmed five members. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Aug 79 p 2] 6362

'ANARCHICAL' PROFESSIONAL TRAINING SCORED--"We still have not clearly defined the goals of professional training; we have not properly defined our priorities or what methods to use," Education Minister Ambrosio Lukoki said yesterday afternoon, at the presentation of certificates to the graduating trainees of the Professional Training Center in Luanda, which functions in cooperation with the UNDP. Criticizing the empirical and uncoordinated methods of professional training that are employed in most of the country's ministerial sectors, Ambrosio Lukoki noted the climate of "anarchy" that exists in this area, as a result of what he described as "limited" vision, which soon leads to "financial waste--\$15 million in the last 2 years, unclear professional outlines and consequent difficulty with professional classifications." [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Aug 79 p 1] 6362

BURUNDI DESCRIBED BY ALGERIAN JOURNALIST

Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French, 9 Aug 79 p 5 and 10-11 Aug 79 p 5

[Article by Mouloud Achour: "In the Country of 1,001 Hills"]

[Text] I. The Hard Consequences of Colonization

Aware of the excesses of the equatorial climate, we were pleasantly surprised by the relatively clement weather which welcomed us at the Bujumbura airport where, in a last roar the Boeing 707 landed us after a tiring 14-hour trip. It was slightly past noon and the outside temperature, under a brilliant sun, was entirely tolerable to the Algerians after a difficult hot and humid summer.

From the air we had looked at glistening Tanganyika Lake, a real internal sea bordered by Burundi to the north, Tanzania to the east, Zaire to the west, and Zambia to the south. At this point, let us note that the Algerian delegation which had come to show Algerian-made motion pictures, was welcomed even more warmly because of the impatience which had developed as the result of the month-long postponement of the event.

Most definitely, the premises of the Aerhotel Source de Nil, where we were resting a few minutes later, contradicted the way we had imagined the country. In the luxurious and stereotyped comfort of an international establishment, to which local color had been added with a great deal of effort, represented by handmade chairs, exhibits of archaic hunting weapons, zebra skins, and other smaller traditional items, we came across citizens of a number of western countries. We learned that they were either businessmen looking for contracts or temporary technical aid personnel.... Once inside the hotel one might just as well be anywhere in the West....

Eventful History

Once the details of the organization of Algerian movie week, reported by the local daily over the past few days, had been settled, we decided to become acquainted with this country about which, in the final account, we

knew little other than it had suffered, like the other countries on the continent, from the colonial domination. We were helped by the various meetings with a number of officials, particularly the director general of the radio, the minister of information, and the permanent secretary of the UPRONA [National Unity and Progress Party].

In effect, a small country of less than 30,000 square kilometers (27,834 square kilometers precisely, a surface smaller than that of Lake Tanganyika), with a population of some four million (a population census will be taken in August), Burundi's history has been extensively influenced by colonialism, under whatever name this scourge of mankind may be known in various places. One has only to remember that the rock near which the Stanley-Livingstone meeting, the meeting of the two great British explorers who contributed so much to the colonial cause, still stands at the Resha site.

Burundi was unified at the beginning of the 16th Century and existed as a kingdom until the beginning of the 20th. The (forced) conclusion of a treaty between King Mwezi Gisabo and Germany turned it as of 1903 into a protectorate within German East Africa. The end of World War 1 and the German defeat marked the beginning of the Belgian age (1923) thanks to a League of Nations decision which granted Belgium the administration of the territory. As an administered territory first and then under tutorship "awaiting political maturity," Burundi became independent on 1 November 1962. Other happenings in the chain of events of Burundian history were the 1961 assassination of Prince Louis Rwagasore, founder of the UPRONA party and independence hero, the overthrow of the last Burundian king, Ntare V by Captain Micombero and the proclamation of the first republic (November 1966) which came to an end on 1 November 1976 following Micombero's overthrow by a movement led by Col Jean Baptiste Bagaza, the current chief of state. Burundi's history also includes the events of the beginning of the present decade in the course of which, after resolving the ethnic problem which the western sensationalist press had extensively exploited, Burundi developed national unity based on common culture and overwhelming concerns, important among which being the fight against underdevelopment and illiteracy.

Varied blemishes remained from Belgian colonization. Suffice it simply to say that Burundi suffered from an occupation based on shameless exploitation of resources and manpower. No thought was given to long-term investments, and the management of the territory did not exceed in the minds of the "administrators" the level of extracting maximum profits. Acquiring its independence, the country had to face a thousand problems related to an economy exclusively based on agriculture and feudal-type economic relations. The "ubugerwa," a type of khemmassat, which tied the majority of the poor peasantry to a minority of landowners, was abolished as late as 30 June 1977, thus enabling the farmer to subsist from the product of his land. Independence found the country with an embryonic industry or, in any case, an industry entirely in the hands of local and foreign private interests. The rate of illiteracy was alarming and the network of roads most primitive.

A Scattered Habitat

Burundi would certainly be a prime example of scattered habitat and the problems which this triggers are a big concern for the leadership. In terms of health and education as well as communications and electrification, the innumerable hills on which the population has built its numerous settlements, frequently not exceeding three or four thatch-roofed huts, represent obstacles, sometimes substantial, hindering rural development. The establishment of rural resettlement centers, a solution which appears inevitable in the short or medium term, is an extensive undertaking which the government seems to be considering. However, it is proving to be too costly at the present stage, for which reason it has not been extensively considered in advance and included in a formula which could resolve a certain number of stipulations such as the fact that 90 percent of the population lives on the land. The eight provinces in the country are divided into 18 districts, subdivided in 78 municipalities. They will require a more efficient distribution of the arable land, strict planning, and the formulation of local development programs, supported by industrialization.

The initial measures have led to the development of a cooperative system--about 100 hectares planted in multiple crops--and a semi-governmental company in charge of promoting family fishing enterprises within fishing cooperatives.

In fact, since agriculture is the main activity and, on the basis of a source of revenue enjoying absolute priority, the problem of rejection has already arisen. The young prefer to go to the cities, no longer satisfied with subsistence wages and tolerating less and less the isolation which seems to be the fate of the Burundi countryside. The rural exodus is beginning to yield its initial results which will inevitably require the adoption of rigorous measures aimed at blocking the increase in the size of the lumpen proletariat in suburban areas.

Agriculture, First Priority

With more than one million hectares of arable land, and a range of farm commodities which includes, in addition to dried vegetables, oleaginous plants and, above all, coffee, agriculture is one of Burundi's big hopes. Currently it is the main foundation of its economy. Therefore, substantial efforts must be invested to make this sector fully profitable. From this viewpoint, it has been assigned an important role in the 1978-1982 five-year plan. To this effect the peasants were called upon to specialize in regional crops in order to achieve a positive balance. Agricultural planning, food production, water and forestry resources, mining, veterinary care, animal husbandry products, export crops, and the rural habit are, among others, operational departments organized within the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Rural Development, with a view to restructuring the sector. Big land ownership having been neutralized, now

it is necessary to promote a new mentality among the farmers, encourage them to accept modern methods and adopt a widespread system of cooperatives whose secondary positive result will be to regroup the population. This further involves the implementation of unavoidable projects such as electrification, water supplies, the struggle against erosion, the organization of compost pits, development of centers for seed selection and model truck gardening, and the organization of vegetable marketing cooperatives. The training of farming instructors has also been included in this program and a variety of results have already been achieved.

Without citing too many statistical figures, let us point out that some 100,000 kilometers of antierosion lines have been outlined which peasants are developing with the help of some 500 agricultural instructors, and that some 40 million coffee plants have been set, replacing old trees, and that 1,000 hectares have been planted in tea crops. At the same time, extensive efforts have been made in animal husbandry where the importance of the sector requires the establishment of an infrastructure which could ensure for the sheep and cattle herds the necessary sanitary conditions leading to higher productivity and, specifically, improvements in milk production.

Briefly, it should be borne in mind that since agriculture determines the economic balance of the country and is an excellent generator of employment, it is one of the central prerequisites for the development of the rural areas and, consequently, necessitates the steady efforts of the state. What makes such efforts even more profitable is that they are the main factor for the elimination of foreign exploitation of certain exported commodities such as coffee, bananas, tea, cotton, and oleaginous crops, which constitute the main foreign currency sources of the country.

II. The Enclavement Drama

Noontime in Bujumbura. A fierce sun is shining in a cloudless sky. An equatorial climate so dry as to stop breathing hangs over the city. At noon all stores close in Bujumbura and, unless one is used to it, only a strong dose of masochism or an urgent matter would encourage anyone to be outside.

Hastening to regain the air-conditioned comfort of the hotel, we merely glanced at the many pedestrians who were bursting out of the ONC [National Trade Office] building and who, beaming or annoyed, were walking quickly. Men and women, the last to be served, were each carrying a precious package containing two pieces of cloth procured with a great deal of trouble. The next day, the daily LE RENOUVEAU carried a photograph of the event with caption "The ONC is Allocating..." The ONC had received cloth after a long wait and was selling it at 1,000 Burundi francs the pair (about 50 Algerian dinars).

Such scenes were more frequent in Bujumbura particularly during the Tanzanian-Ugandan conflict which, for a number of months, aggravated the problem of supplies in Burundi, caused by its geographic situation, interrupting the flow of goods along the main road and rail axis of Dar es Salaam--Kigoma--Mombassa--Bujumbura. An airlift had been organized to ensure the supply of prime necessity products. To this day gasoline rations are still allocated on the basis of the number of vehicle cylinders.

A road linking Burundi to Zambia will be built, we were told by Mr Pierre Ngenzi, minister of information. It will be indispensable both in terms of the shipping of export goods and the satisfaction of the needs of the citizens for prime necessity goods, since the country's enclavement is one of the main concerns of the leadership.

At Bujumbura port, not far from the installations, there was a large number of European made vehicles which had just crossed Tanganyika Lake from Kigoma (Tanzania). The crossing had clearly taken a long time and the layer of dust on the vehicles revealed the major hardships of the journey.

A new service has been organized within the Ministry of Transport and Aviation whose objective is to resolve the problems of the country's enclavement, specifically in order to ensure the availability of adequate fuel supplies. The ministry also has a department in charge of promotion navigation on Tanganyika Lake. It already has several small vessels. However, this development is far from completed. Yet, the lake is an ideal waterway linking the riverine countries which, perhaps, should seriously consider a more effective means for the utilization of the lake.

By far the most curious fact in Bujumbura is the abundance of imported goods ranging from American and French cigarettes to cheeses and other semi-luxurious we admired in a big town store owned by Europeans and extensively patronized by them. This was an exception, apparently the result of the business flair of private interests.

Nevertheless, Burundi's economic balance inevitably depends on the formulation of an interstate policy of cooperation in the field of transportation. The minister of information with whom we discussed the Trans-Sahara Highway had to agree that this would be the ideal solution providing that extensive coordination could be reached by the governments of all concerned countries.

Completion of a Road Network

A number of problems related to internal communications remain. The main urban centers in the country (Bubanza, Bururi, Gitega, Ngozi, Muyinga...) are linked with proper roads. However, requirements based, among others, on the concern of the government to promote the rural areas, establish regional balances, and make tourism profitable--which could become, properly

managed, a source of substantial revenue--necessarily led to the formulation of a dynamic policy regarding the development of a road or rail infrastructure. The slow development of this area is explained by the need for substantial investments.

The development of the numerous tourist sites in the country is under the jurisdiction of Burundi-Tour, a travel agency headed by the National Tourist Office, is hindered by the existing road network, however thick it may seem. The scattered settlements constitute, in this respect, another negative element and, despite some 600 kilometers of national highways and 1,200 kilometers of general service roads, there are still settlements no more than 20 kilometers away from the capital which are without roads or serviced, with difficulty, by Land Rovers.

A Country to be Built

"We try not to conceal anything from ourselves or to our interlocutors concerning the problems which our country must resolve...", stated to us the Burundi minister of information who had granted us a long interview, organized in his office very informally. "A great deal remains to be done in all areas to put an end, gradually, to the shortages existing in all sectors. We sincerely rely on friendly countries who could give us their help and support," he added. Actually, the talk, in the course of which we discussed various topics, ranging from the results of the Monrovia Summit, which the minister considered positive, and in the course of which the Organization of African Unity had displayed its serious attitude through a resolution certifying to the right of the Sahraoui people to self-determination, to the operation on the Burundi agenda aimed at organizing a fleet of motion picture vehicles aimed at promoting popular education.

"We are experiencing great difficulties as a result of the enclavement problem and our entire economic life was extensively thrown out of balance during the Tanzanian-Ugandan war," our interlocutor went on to say, citing the case of the airlift which had to be organized to bring in prime necessity supplies.

Discussing information facilities, the minister told us that it had been decided to abandon for the short or medium term even the creation of a national television network. Zaire's installation of a relay tower on the top of the mountain facing Bujumbura from the other side of Tanganyika Lake may have been a restraining factor. However, the human and technological investments required largely exceed the country's possibilities. Conversely, in the field of radio broadcasting Burundi recently set up facilities covering its entire territory with shortwave and FM frequencies. Aware of the small amount of money at the disposal of most of the population, the state sells subsidized radio sets which thus are within the reach of all (about 150 DA). The broadcasts are in the Burundi language (Kirundi).

What makes this accomplishment even more useful in terms of providing mass information is that the country's illiteracy restricts to some 5,000 copies the circulation of the French language daily (LE RENOUVEAU) whose publication was organized less than one year ago. A national news agency has been set up as well with correspondents in most communities.

"We undertook the accomplishment of all these projects through our own forces and we consider it a positive fact that we were able to achieve this in less than three years," Mr Ngenzi told us.

Discussing the information problem in the Third World, the minister was pleased by the means used by the nonaligned countries with a view to reducing their dependence in the field of information. "The only purpose of the coverage of the Third World by the Western press is to provide headlines to its sensation-seeking press. It is, to say the least, noteworthy that Burundi drew attention to itself not because of its efforts to promote its development but because of the events which took place in the country in 1972, as the result of which, whenever our country is mentioned, the "civil war" which took place is emphasized, as though the Burundi case obliterated all the otherwise tragic events which have affected the virtual majority of countries in Africa and the rest of the world...."

Progressive Activities

Literacy and cultural development were equally discussed in the course of our conversation. The minister, who attended the showing of "A Chronicle of the Glowing Years" considered himself satisfied with the real success achieved by Algerian film week in Burundi and expressed the wish that exchanges in the area of motion pictures could be organized with our country.

Burundi's foreign policy, based on "good neighborly relations, noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, positive neutrality, and cooperation among nations" (statement dated 20 November 1976) also includes "support for national liberation movements in Africa and throughout the world."

That point was emphasized by the UPRONA Permanent Secretary with whom we spoke as well. UPRONA is the country's only party, founded by Prince Rwagasore, which led the struggle for independence and which is the main inspiration of the policy of the government headed by Col Jean Baptiste Bagaza, who is also president of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, the party's supreme organ, acting as its central committee.

After describing to us the main party structure, the permanent secretary, Mr Emile Mworoha described to us the party's efforts to rally the population for the implementation of major national development tasks. UPRONA will have its congress in September.

The party organizations (numbering about one million active members, even though, as our interlocutor smilingly specified, there are very few women in the party) play an effective role in promoting literacy, reforestation, and promoting national solidarity. Close links have been established between the party and the government, the latter being an executive organ in charge of implementing assembly recommendations. In fact, the progressive choices made by the country, and the determination of the main guidelines will be, among others, the focal point of the concern of the delegates to the congress who will represent the various parts of the country and will discuss the report based on the various pre-congress meetings held at all levels.

Let us point out that most of the party members are young people, university students in particular (2,000 attending Bujumbura University).

In the field of economics, the permanent secretary concluded, we are trying to promote a policy which, if not excluding private investments, would at least aim at promoting a greater participation of the state in various companies. In a certain way, this is a temporary option in favor of a mixed economy. Meanwhile, the nationalized sector has become more important with the advent of the second republic in 1976. Thus, until last year, the marketing of the coffee crop was entirely in the hands of the private foreign companies. This sector is now nationalized and managed by the OCIBU [Office of Industrial Crops of Burundi].

Leaving Burundi, after too short a visit and few talks, due to the Monrovia summit meeting attended by a number of Burundi high governmental officials, we could not possibly provide a full picture of the country. However, we retained the impression of a country facing real problems. In fact, these are problems which virtually all countries recently emerging from colonial rule have undertaken to resolve more or less successfully and speedily. The problem of enclavement facing Burundi is somewhat more severe, however, and may slow down its development. However, meritorious efforts have been made by this small nation slowly to reduce its deficiencies in a number of areas. The statements made by its officials show the clear intention to pursue the efforts undertaken with the inauguration of the second republic, aimed at giving Burundi a new face.

5157

CSO: 4400

POSTS, TELECOMMUNICATIONS MINISTER DEPLORES FRAUD IN DOUALA

Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE in English 15 Aug 79 p 1

[Article by Martin Che]

[Text] The postal and telecommunications services in Douala have been reproached by the Minister of State in charge of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr. E. T. Egbe, for their fraudulent practices which he said, deprive the Ministry of two-thirds of its present earnings.

During a recent stock-taking tour that took him to the external services of his Ministry, Mr. Egbe revealed that investigations of accusations and allegations of postal fraud in Douala had proved true in most cases. The virus which the meeting with his Douala staff was out to wipe out, he said, was fraud.

The Minister blamed the staff for not rendering first-grade services to the very public they have been employed to serve. He censured them for using their technical knowledge to defraud the public.

COMPLICITY

As regards the postal department, Mr. Egbe specifically condemned the complicity between some staff and business men on the cashing of postal cheques without any backing; the emission of telegrammes without payment by some staff; and, search of letters and parcels for money and other valuables.

The telecommunication service did not escape the Minister's scathing criticisms.

Telecommunications trafficking was rife in Douala as elsewhere in the country, he remarked. Contrary to the rules and regulations in force, communication technicians have installed telephones without recording them; they demand payment for repairs; and, some subscribers are made to pay others' bills unjustly. Mr. Egbe pointed out.

Mr. Egbe, in a sad tone, made it known that a team of international experts after inspecting our P. & T. system, had concluded that the Ministry could double and even triple its present earnings. This, the Minister said, would only be possible if

every worker is duty-conscious and honest.

The Minister promised a crackdown on frauds -- the viruses that are at the root of the increasing frustration of thousands of people who use the post office. The measures to help stem the mounting postal frauds and, the manner of their application were, however, not made known by the Minister.

PIRES INTERVIEWED ON DOMESTIC, FOREIGN POLICY

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Jul 79 pp 15, 16

[Interview with Cape Verde Prime Minister Pedro Pires, in Praia, by Antunes Ferreira; data not given]

[Excerpts] "We Cape Verdians have something or even a lot of the Portuguese," said convincingly to DIARIO DE NOTICIAS the prime minister of the Republic of Cape Verde, Maj Pedro Pires, during our interview with him. During an almost 1-hour-long conversation, the head of the government of the former Portuguese colony discussed many topics, from the domestic situation of his country to international relations, touching on topics concerning culture, social matters and history. It was very pleasing to this newsman to hear from the Cape Verdian leader the statement that in view of the departure of the Portuguese Ambassador to Cape Verde, Dr Cornelio da Silva, Pedro Pires would like the new Portuguese representative to be "at least someone like the departing diplomat." This interview resulted from this exchange of opinions which was extremely informal and took place in the office of the Cape Verdian leader in the city of Praia. The questions, replies, and even asides, are presented here in a manner that we consider enlightening, frank and friendly, in spite of the fact that some of the questions could be considered "hot."

Good Relations With Portugal

DIARIO DE NOTICIAS: In a conversation with President Aristides Pereira a few days ago, he stated that relations with Portugal are exemplary. What is your opinion on this matter, so important to the Portuguese as well as to the Cape Verdians?

Adro Pires: Yes, our relations with Portugal are good and we have made the effort to make them so. At the same time, we recognize that the Portuguese Government has also, on its part, made a similar effort in this connection to make the cooperation better, as we would like it to be. In addition, we also maintain cooperative ties with some Portuguese institutions, with Portuguese enterprises. We wish, within the limits of the possible, to develop in the best way the satisfaction of interests, be they those of

Portugal or those of Cape Verde. We also think that there is a desire to achieve this. This does not mean that there are no difficulties. In this world, in this life there are difficulties in everything. However, we are overcoming them and, as a matter of fact, it is our wish to work always to make this cooperation the best possible in the fields which are best for Portugal and for our country. We also believe that there has been good will, effort and orientation toward a better cooperation with us on the part of the Portuguese Government, that is, on the part of all Portuguese governments since 25 April.

DN: Can it be said then that the "wound" of decolonization, mentioned so often, is totally healed?

PP: There are no disputes between us and Portugal, and since the negotiations for independence, the manner in which they were conducted, the objectives which we had in mind (when I say us, I mean Cape Verde and Portugal), we have done everything, always seeking ways to prevent opening or making bleed any possible wound. Therefore, our idea was always to do everything possible to allow a rapid and perfect healing, and that is why I do not believe that there is anything that stands in the way of our relations.

DN: Do you feel that we can say, without hurting sensibilities, that there was and persists something in common between the Portuguese and the Cape Verdians, apart from the stupid specter of neocolonialism, which would not have any reason for being?

PP: Let us be clear. There is really something in common. No one can deny that a Cape Verdian has Portuguese blood in him. All of us in this country are of mixed blood. I do not believe that it would be right to deny reality, if we were to do so, we would be false to ourselves.

A Realistic Policy

DN: Your reply leads me to question that I was saving for later on. It is, what is the reason for the stamp of realism and pragmatism which characterizes the policy of the Republic of Cape Verde? Would you also analyze the foreign policy of your country in view of the existing blocs, geographical conditioning and your own position in Africa?

PP: Our position in relation to the international situation and in relation to Lisbon is the following: Cape Verde has an excellent strategic position between Africa and South America, between Africa and America, between Africa and Europe. Therefore, the problem is what this strategic position makes people think at first sight is that Cape Verde would serve very well as a military base, or something similar.

DN: An aircraft carrier in the middle of the Atlantic?...

PP: Something like that. Something that someone could think taking into account military data and objectives. Certainly those who would think in

this manner would like to have facilities which eventually Cape Verde would offer them. The first principle of our foreign policy is to refuse it, to say no! This geographic situation exists, but it is for the good of the people of Cape Verde, it is to serve the interests of the people and cannot serve interests that are foreign to the people of Cape Verde. This has served us to define our position toward other countries. Therefore, it is where our realism begins, it is the analysis of our strategic position and, from it, the definition of our political position.

As to realism itself, we are forced to be realistic. Why? Let me tell you. Also here I do not believe that it is something that came from special qualities of Cape Verdians, who do not possess special intelligence or foresight. I do not believe it. I think that all this comes from reality itself, that is, the reality that imposes itself, demands from us consideration, realism and greater objectivity in analyzing the results--it is necessity that forced us to this. And starting from this imposition by necessity, or by necessities, we acquired an entire way, let us not call it art, but an entire way of making policy and of analyzing and looking at facts. We cannot do otherwise.

South African Planes at Sal

DN: Starting from this base, I would like you to outline to me some points of Cape Verdian positions on some questions present on the international scene. The first: An OAU commission tried to ask your country to prevent the presence of the South African Transportation Co at Sal Airport in view of the "apartheid" policy of South Africa. How did Cape Verde react?

PP: The matter of the OAU Sanctions Commission and our position concerning the Sal Airport is a matter that we have also analyzed taking into account various data. It is necessary, in analyzing the Cape Verdian position, to take into account that several policies concerning South Africa. These from countries that propose a dialog with South Africa to those countries which oppose it or would like to oppose South Africa militarily. I mean that there is quite a wide range of positions. What should we have done to prevent South Africa from using the airport? Let us ask first: Is it true that if South Africa does not use the airport it would cause a big upset to South Africa itself? Today we know that there are planes that can fly direct from Johannesburg to Europe. However, if we find countries that are in favor of the dialog, it is normal for these countries to offer their territory for the passage of South African planes. The question is this: What would Cape Verde gain from this? I believe that a correct position for us would, therefore, be the one that would allow us to develop the Sal Airport to the utmost so that the passage of South African planes through Sal Airport would be something routine, something ordinary.

DN: Just another company....

PP: That is right, just another company, but perhaps now it is not just another company. It is a company which uses the airport most. What would

the closure of Sal Airport mean to us? It is our door to the world. Should we close our door to the world? Should we make this sacrifice? I, from the practical point of view, feel that we should not. It is based on this fact that we analyze the passage of South African planes through the Sal Airport while we shall continue to criticize the South African regime everywhere. The difference between ourselves and some others--I say some others--is that we live and do things openly. There are many people who do them but do not tell. The difference between us and the others is that we do them and tell, we are sure of this and do not have complexes about it.

Therefore it seems to me that our position is much more correct.

In the meantime, and as to the visit of the OAU commission, we were the ones who insisted that they come here and we were present at all the scheduled meetings--as well as those that did not take place as published--to discuss this matter. We were present at all of them.

DN: Another matter: Cape Verde has just recognized the Republic of Sarawi. There are some who say that this recognition came too late, especially if we compare it with the attitude taken years ago by Guinea-Bissau...

PP: As to the recognition of the Democratic Arab Republic of Sarawi, we do not hesitate to say that we have our own principles and when we analyze a fact we try to see if this fact is timely or not.

It seems to me that a reply can be obtained by asking another question: Is this recognition, at this time, more useful or would have been more useful if it had been extended 3 years ago? According to our point of view, at this time it is much more useful taking into consideration the struggle of the people of Sarawi for their total independence.

Therefore, it is not something that was not thought out. We who make policy must consider, let us say it, the opportunity, the value of each political action. Repeating, I think that this recognition at this time is quite opportune and useful for the people of Sarawi, perhaps more useful than it would have been 1 or 2 years ago, according to our point of view.

Voting Against the Expulsion of Egypt from the OAU

DN: On the other hand, it has been said that at the meeting of the Organization of African States, the Arab request, the possible expulsion of Egypt, will be discussed. What is your opinion on this matter and what will be the position of Cape Verde?

PP: Anything can happen at the OAU meeting at a time when there are many problems in Africa, starting with Chad, going through Sahara, and ending with southern Africa; the recent aggressions against Zambia, and other matters that are present which are quite important.

Our delegation will be there, on the one hand, always with the desire to contribute to strengthen the relations of cooperation and friendship that exist among African states but, on the other hand, it has also to defend what we consider to be the basic interest of African peoples.

As to the position of the Arab countries concerning Egypt, I believe that they have already sufficiently discussed the question at the level of the Arab League. They have special relations among themselves at the level of that organization, and special commitments among themselves also at the level of the Arab League. I do not believe that these connections and commitments exist at the level of the OAU. The OAU is in solidarity with the Palestinian people. Some years ago the African nations were also in solidarity with the Arabs in their struggle in defense of the interests of the Palestinian people, who we believe also have the right to a fatherland, including the right to establish their own state. I do not see within this context the possibility of expulsion of Egypt from the OAU. According to my point of view, it is not possible because the type of connections and commitments that exist at the level of the League of Arab Nations is not the same type of relations and commitments that exist at the level of the OAU. Therefore, I do not see the possibility of expelling Egypt and we shall not take the position to expel Egypt.

We may agree or not with Egypt, but I do not believe that this must lead us to expel Egypt. Otherwise, how many countries would be expelled from the OAU?

Factionalism: A Matter That Is Filed Away

DN: Let us go back to domestic matters. What is really happening with what has been called "factionalism" of the Trotskyite type? Has this problem been definitively overcome?

PP: Frankly I think that for us it is a matter which has been overcome, that is, this problem should not be given too much importance. The party is struggling and will always struggle for unity. It seems to me, at this time, that this matter is what should be called "une affaire classée," a closed case. Now it is the duty of the party to have internal discussions and act toward consolidation of its internal unity and its own ideology and make of it the instrument that we need for the defense of our independence and for the building of our country.

Ramalho Eanes Visit

DN: Although no definite date has been given, there is talk about a visit by the president of Portugal to Cape Verde. This visit could bring about something in the field of cooperation that may be stalled, may not be going too well and could bring about something in the field of relations which, although good now, could perhaps be improved?

PP: I know that the political situation in Portugal is difficult and would not like to take a position here that could be considered as propaganda for this or that side. However, I wish to say that General Eanes is a person who, according to my opinion, has fought for better relations between Portugal and Cape Verde, Guinea, Angola, Mozambique and Sao Tome, let us be fair. I believe that a person who believes in this has done his best to implement it. Therefore his visit will always be useful and can always bring something new, because he believes in our relations and is contributing to them.

11634

CSO: 4401

ANP EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, WORK COMMISSIONS SET UP

Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI in French 18 Aug 79 pp 2-4

[Excerpts] Yesterday, the president of the Control Commission [CC] of the PCT [Congolese Labor Party], president of the republic, chief of state and president of the Council of Ministers, Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso, closed the first session of the National Popular Assembly [and], itself elected on 8 July 1979.

This session, which opened on 8 August 1979, enabled the 153 Congolese parliamentarians to establish the bureau of the National Popular Assembly, adopt internal administrative procedures and set up seven work commissions.

It goes without saying that the deputies had beforehand verified their mandates.

To provide a more detailed account, it is worth noting that on the first day of their work session the parliamentarians elected the bureau of the National Popular Assembly which is made up as follows:

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| President: | Ganga-Zandzou, Jean |
| First vice president: | Dr Ossebi-Douniam |
| Second vice president: | Bayonne, Bernadette |
| First secretary: | Zabatou-Babeaux, Michel |
| Second secretary: | Foutou, Antoine |

Next and in accordance with the ANP's internal procedures adopted on this occasion the deputies set up seven work commissions whose officers are as follows:

Finance Commission:

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| President: | Mouissou Poaty, Alphonse |
| Vice President: | Nilandou, Fulgence |
| First secretary: | Kakou-Bakibango, Aaron |
| Second secretary: | Gatsona-Yoka Iccoullah |

Economic Commission:

President: Eyeni, Richard
Vice president: Pongul, Alphonse
First secretary: Zinga Kandza, Robert
Second secretary: Mavoungou, Francois

Social Affairs Commission:

President: Diatoulou, Henriette
Vice president: Djouboue, Jean Aaron
First secretary: Malonga, nee Bouwala, Anna
Second secretary: Mouambelet, Jean-Claude

Cultural Affairs Commission:

President: Mouloueke, Christopher
Vice president: Okabando, Jean-Jules
First secretary: Baiza, Alphonse
Second secretary: Ondzie, Roger

Legal and Administrative Affairs Commission:

President: Mouele, Andre
Vice president: Miatouka-Ntama, Pierre
First secretary: Loua-Mabika, Paul-Yves
Second secretary: Bouosse, Jean

Foreign Affairs and Cooperative Commission:

President: Obami-Itou, Andre
Vice president: Touanga, Marcel
First secretary: Elenga, Emmanuel
Second secretary: Koukaba, Jean

National Defense and Security Commission:

President: Gangouo, Michel
Vice president: Mbot, Paul
First secretary: Mabika, Daniel
Second secretary: Mohanda, Daniel

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CSO: 4400

MEMBERS OF PARTY CONTROL, VERIFICATION COMMISSIONS APPOINTED

Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI in French 20 Aug 79 p 2

[Text] Brazzaville, 20 Aug--Two actions which were signed by the president of the Control Commission [CC] of the PCT [Congolese Labor Party] were made public in the capital the day before yesterday, Saturday. Respectively they deal with the appointments of the division chiefs of the Party's Control and Verification Commissions.

Also, according to the text of the first action, the comrade members of the CC of the PCT, whose names appear below, were appointed members of the Party's Control Verification Commissions:

| | |
|------------|---|
| President: | Goma-Foutou, Celestin |
| Members: | Bouhouay, Dominique; Gueguel, Lucien; |
| | Madzou, Charles; Gamboumba-Moukiengue, Jean |

The second text gives the duties of the last-named individuals. Thus Comrade Lucien Gueguel becomes vice president and chief of the control division of Party activities [vie];

Dominique Bouhouayi: chief of the secretariat general division;

Charles Madzou: chief of the control division of the rank and file organizations;

Jean Gamboumba-Moukiengue: chief of the technical and financial control division

(ACI [Congolese Information Agency])

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CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

GABON-PORTUGAL AIR AGREEMENT--Lisbon, 2--In Lisbon, Gabon and Portugal signed an air transport agreement according to which the TAP-the Portuguese airline--may use that African nation's airport facilities for stopovers. However, no immediate direct flights between Lisbon and Libreville, the capital of Gabon, will be instituted. The agreement will be implemented after the future air connection between Lisbon and Sao Tome will be instituted, with a possible stopover in Libreville or in Lagos, the capital of Nigeria. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Sep 79 p 7]

CSO: 4401

RAWLINGS SPEAKS ON GHANA, AFRC FUTURE

Paris DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE in French No 33-34 27 Aug 79 pp 29-31

[Interview with Jerry Rawlings, president of the AFRC [Revolutionary Council of the Armed Forces] by special correspondent Noel Ebony]

[Excerpts] [Noel Ebony] Are the military going to entrust power to those whom the Ghanaian people have democratically elected?

[Jerry Rawlings] Absolutely. The proof is, firstly, that we have allowed these elections to take place. The same is true of the presidential election. An elected president and an administration will be installed on 1 October. For more security, we have established a joint commission in charge of preparing for their introduction into the wheels of government, in order to avoid an abrupt transition.

[Noel Ebony] Once the transfer of power has been effected, what will be the attitude of the armed forces toward the new administration?

[Jerry Rawlings] That will mainly depend on the new civilian administration. To put democracy into practice, and I insist on this, requires a moral revolution. If the foundations of this moral revolution have been laid when we leave, the armed forces will no longer have a role to play. We are seeking to defend the interests of the people. With a democratically elected government, there is no reason for us to oppose the people. From now on, it will be the people's will that will prevail, independently of who is in power. We have elected officials. Instead of holding these people answerable to us, as is often the case in Africa, where the powerful man at the head of state does not serve his people but dominates them, we shall instead consider ourselves as answerable to them.

The army, at all events, has a traditional role to play. We will return to our barracks to become more progressive armed forces. We shall cultivate the land, build roads, billets, offices. The 4th of June politicized many citizens who had been asleep until that date, or at least had been inactive. It will not be this way any longer. Therefore, whoever comes to power from now on will have to do what is right, for the spirit of Ghana has been awakened.

[Noel Ebony] What would you do if the new government deviated from these objectives?

[Jerry Rawlings] I do not know. But even if the military had to stand bail for the civilian administration, it would be from a moral point of view, for we have cleaned our house. We would do it from a moral point of view and not because we had weapons or because we were corrupt and were using the weapons to protect ourselves and threaten civilians. No.

[Noel Ebony] But will the military have had enough time to leave the house in order?

[Jerry Rawlings] Well, as far as the military is concerned, they have done a pretty extensive job. But, as I have often said, the most corrupt elements are not those in uniform. They are to be found among the civilians and I am not sure that we can complete our task in this area. I can only hope that, when we leave, the civilians will continue our task. And if they want to involve us in it, we will be very grateful. After all, we are all citizens of this country.

[Noel Ebony] When the military have returned to their barracks, what relations will you maintain with the senior officers?

[Jerry Rawlings] We shall return to the barracks. Of course, it will be for each person to decide, but the majority of us are career soldiers and we will resume the modest duties that were ours before we appeared on the scene. I will not do anything to undermine discipline and I am always respectful to my superiors.

What I mean is that I make a distinction between power and authority. If I have authority, it is because of my humility. I treat my elders and superiors with respect just as I treat my inferiors with respect.

[Noel Ebony] The members of the CRFA will, all the same, have been politicians....

[Jerry Rawlings] Becoming president of the CRFA changed absolutely nothing in my attitude. I am as I have always been. I think it is more pleasant to stay what I am and I do not think I am arrogant. I am very proud but I derive my pride from my confidence in my capabilities. Which does not mean that I do not recognize the strengths and weaknesses of others any more than my own strengths and weaknesses. Nothing can really change me.

[Noel Ebony] How are your relations with neighboring countries since the coup d'etat, particularly with Nigeria?

[Jerry Rawlings] I think that a good number of them have not really understood what happened. They are not aware that we tried to save the country by defusing an explosive situation. I do not blame them. They do not live here. Even a small minority of those who do live here have not understood the urgency of the situation. As for Nigeria, we have the impression that its position is becoming more positive in our regard. It is beginning to become aware that its action, if it was intentional, was a mistake. But our country is ready to pay any price in order to survive. And I am not talking about the survival of a small minority at the expense of the majority, but about that huge majority which built the country with its blood, its sweat, and its tears.

[Noel Ebony] At what price, do you think?

[Jerry Rawlings] Let us say that gasoline is not really a weapon but that it produces backfiring. In fact, the one who will suffer from the shortage will be the user of the vehicle. The majority of Ghanaians, whom I am trying to protect, have been suffering for years in any case. Gasoline or not, it makes no difference to them. When you stop the supply of gasoline, it is, in my country, people like yourself who will die from high blood pressure from walking in the burning sun.

[Noel Ebony] What do you think of the viewpoint according to which the Revolutionary Council is attacking far too many problems at once?

[Jerry Rawlings] Do not worry. We are sufficiently well organized to complete all the tasks we are undertaking. But I do understand this criticism. Those who make it do not know in what state we found the political machinery or what surprises awaited us. For the time being we are giving the impression of spreading ourselves thin, but we have at least saved the political machinery. You should know that this work should have been begun 4 years ago while there were still sober, decent,

devoted, qualified people. If we had waited any longer, everyone would have been affected, the machinery itself would have been unusable for correcting the system. This is what nearly happened. All the institutions, or almost all, were corrupt. However, surprisingly, this revolution produced such an awakening that many people came into the open who made things possible for us. As far as I am concerned, I put much more trust in people than in systems.

[Noel Ebony] What opinion do you have of the former president of Ghana, Kwame Nkrumah, and of his work?

[Jerry Rawlings] I esteem Mr Nkrumah very highly and respect his fight. The reason things went badly was because of his entourage and also because of that weakness that made us praise him and follow him blindly even when we knew he was wrong. In these circumstances, the man thought he was right and continued along his path in the wrong direction. I can excuse Mr Nkrumah for some things. But I think that the country was emasculated because of him. And that is unforgivable. But he was not aware of the harm he was doing to the country.

[Noel Ebony] You have wished for an Ethiopian-style solution to Ghana's problems. Would your ideology be that of Col Haile Mariam Mengistu?

[Jerry Rawlings] Listen. If a man is working in the interests of the majority of the people, the system he sets up matters little. I will continue to repeat that I do not know what it means to be a communist, a Marxist or a capitalist. I notice that the so-called communists squabble amongst each other. And the West does practically the same thing. But the fact is that both of them go to the moon. There is, therefore, perhaps something progressive in both systems, the communist and the capitalist. They must thus have something in common. What? Responsibility, devotion, unselfishness. Which results in a man being ready to die for a cause.

[Noel Ebony] You quote the Bible from time to time, but you have not pardoned the senior officers

[Jerry Rawlings] Violence is a necessary factor of life, my brother, make no mistake about it. Even in the Bible, Jesus did not only talk. However, I am not preaching the murder of my brother. No. If you know that your brother will react when you try to harm him, you will think twice before trying. But when you have made it impossible for your brother to react, you will no longer take advantage of him. And this is what has happened in my country.

NEED FOR CIVILIAN-MILITARY TRUST, RESPECT EMPHASIZED

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 1 Sep 79 p 2

[Editorial: "Soldiers and Civilians"]

[Text]

THE entire question of soldier-civilian relationship is one that should concern all well-thinking citizens of this country.

It used to be a straightforward matter of civy street and barracks life. Each side kept strictly to its part in our society, not quite appreciative of the other's role and quite suspicious of the other's activities.

To civilians, the soldier's life used to be one of strict regimentation and a disciplinary code of "do-before-you-complain," their uniforms were more items of curiosity and attraction and they appeared in town only for ceremonial occasions.

To the soldier, civy street was made up of people who can never take decisions and have no dynamism.

The advent of the military onto the political scene of the country destroyed almost all the illusions that both sides held of each other and between January

1972 and June 3, 1979 the standing of the military both in civilian and military circles reached an all time low.

The primary objective of the June 4 Revolution therefore was to redeem the image of the Armed Forces and this the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council has almost succeeded in achieving.

The major problem that has faced the Forces has been in its relationships with civilians, it is when the Forces came to partake in activities until then the preserve of civilians that the image of the Forces began to disintegrate.

It is very easy for soldiers who are used to the straightforward, cut and dried methods of barracks life to get lost in the maze of civilian intrigues.

It is even easier still for civilians who are determined enough to mess up soldiers who are untutored in the ways of civy street.

The impatience of soldiers especially and their anxiety to do things in a hurry and the fact that they are armed, present particular targets for exploitation by mischief makers.

For such civilians, it is better if there is unrest among soldiers and if there is distrust between soldiers and civilians, for it is in such atmospheres that mischief prospers.

A lot of things have changed since the days when what happened in the barracks was of no interest to the people in town and when soldiers in the mess look on with ridicule about the foibles of civilians.

Now both sides have no illusions about each other, soldiers know the weaknesses of civilians and their own weaknesses and that goes for the civilians also.

The need for mutual trust and respect between soldiers and civilians cannot be overemphasized and it is only those who have nothing but hatred for Ghana who will fan animosity between the military and civilians.

CSO: 4420

PFP LEADER CRITICIZES LIMANN'S 'NATURAL ALLIES' STATEMENT

Owusu Statement

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 5 Sep 79 pp 1, 8

[Text] Mr. Victor Owusu, leader of the Popular Front Party (PFP), has criticized last Saturday's statement by President-elect, Dr Hilla Limann, to the effect that Ghana does not have natural allies.

In a press release issued in Accra yesterday, Mr. Victor Owusu said:

"Last Saturday, September 1, 1979, Dr. Hilla Limann, the President-elect, speaking to pressmen at the Kotoka International Airport, remarked that Ghana has no natural allies.

"This was a most ill-judged statement. I hope that Dr. Limann will carefully reflect and take immediate steps to correct any wrong impression this unfortunate statement may create especially among our immediate neighbours.

"I believe that Ghana does have natural allies. Certainly Togo, Upper Volta, Ivory Coast, Benin and Nigeria, to mention the most obvious, are our natural allies. What is the meaning of ECOWAS if its members do not see one another as natural allies?

"I think that Dr. Limann made this remark having the Non-Aligned Movement in mind. Non-alignment has meaning only with reference to the East-West power rivalry in international politics.

"Adherence to the Non-Aligned Movement cannot be a substitute for alliance and friendship with our immediate neighbours and long standing friends. I and my party, the Popular Front Party, wish to announce to our neighbours and our friends that the remark made by Dr Limann is not generally shared by the majority of Ghanaians.

"As I have said before, I and my party are ready to co-operate with Dr. Limann and his government in all matters concerning the well-being of this country and its people.

"I should like to make it clear, however, that we cannot support any ill-judged attempt to commit this country, as has been done before, to a course of action merely for the sake of ideology without regard to the nation's domestic interests and long established close ties".

PNP Reply

Accra GHANAIAIAN TIMES in English 6 Sep 79 pp 1, 3

[Text] A spokesman for the Peoples National Party (PNP) has stated in a statement that the reaction of Mr. Victor Owusu to Dr. Limann's press statement at the week-end in connection with "Ghana's natural allies" is most unfortunate.

Taking a look at the circumstances surrounding the statement, he said the President-elect, Dr. Hilla Limann, had gone to the airport to see off the Chairman of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council, Flt-Lt. J. J. Rawlings, who was leaving Ghana to attend the Non-Aligned Summit in Havana, Cuba.

As the very name of the Summit implies, it is a collection of non-aligned countries so one would have thought that this was the appropriate time to reiterate the neutrality and Non-Aligned Summit in Havana, Cuba.

On that basis alone, Dr. Limann's call could not have been more appropriate. In fact, according to the "Graphic" (Monday, September 3, 1979) Dr. Limann said that Ghana had no natural allies and had no intention to have one because no ally would subordinate his interest to the interest of the other, adding Ghana would always insist on her interest.

The spokesman took a general view of Dr. Limann's statement and said it is quite clear that he was reiterating sentiments expressed by Flt-Lt. J. J. Rawlings on the eve of his departure to Havana, Cuba, when he addressed the nation on Radio and Television.

On that occasion, the Chairman of the AFRC lamented over the attitude of a number of foreign countries which stood unconcerned when the economy of Ghana was being destroyed by a few greedy individuals and the moral fibre of this society was being eroded with impunity.

Indeed if Ghana had any natural allies one would have expected these allies to come to her aid in times of need. It is therefore curious when Mr. Victor Owusu calls on Dr. Limann "to take steps to correct any wrong impression that his statement might create especially amongst Ghana's immediate neighbours."

He asked whether a neighbour automatically constitutes an ally by any definition of any kind?

He drew attention to one of the press conferences of Dr. Limann which emphasized that Ghana would insist on her neutrality and non-alignment. "My Government would strive to live in peace and harmony with all countries. Whilst protecting the sovereignty of this nation we shall seek unceasingly to foster brotherly relations with our immediate neighbours and all other countries based on mutual trust and respect for the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries."

The spokesman said Mr. Victor Owusu's last statement was most alarming indeed.

The spokesman quoted the last paragraph of Mr. Owusu's statement which said: "The PFP will not support any attempt to commit Ghana to a course of action merely for the sake of ideology without regard to the nation's domestic interest and long established ties," and pointed out that the PNP administration did not want to be allied to any single country or group of countries and would rather maintain friendly relations with all countries.

CSO: 4420

OIL EXPLORATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PHILLIPS

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 6 Sep 79 pp 1, 4

[Text] **GHANA and Phillips Petroleum Company, yesterday entered into an agreement for the exploration and prospecting of oil off the shore of Half Assini in the Western Region.**

Professor George Bennet, Commissioner for

Fuel and Power, signed on behalf of the Ghana Government while Mr P. J. Shannon, manager of Phillips Petroleum Company of Ivory Coast, a subsidiary of Phillips Petroleum International, signed for his company.

Under the agreement,

Phillips Petroleum Company, Ghana will explore and prospect oil on blocks 1 and 2 off-shore Half Assini.

The two blocks are adjacent to block 15 on which Phillips dug a wet well in November 1978 quite close to where Ivory Coast has established an oil field which is yielding 10,000 barrels of oil per day.

The granting of the two blocks bring to seven the number of blocks assigned to Phillips since February 1977.

In a short address before the signing of the agreement, Professor Bennet stressed that every necessary help and encouragement would be given to oil

exploration companies exploring for fossil fuel off the shores of Ghana in order that their ventures ought prove successful.

He pointed out that this was because 'the 1973 Arab-Israeli war has jolted nations of the world into the awareness of how civilization and the general well-being of all peoples hang so uncomfortably on the only one substance, fossil fuel.'

The Commissioner said already exploration of oil off-shore Half Assini in block 1a was yielding approximately 1,500 barrels of oil per day, but he pointed out that two other wells dug in the same area

yielded nothing.

Prof Bennet was happy to note that in spite of digging two dry wells, Phillips Petroleum Company had not decided to abandon their concession. He was optimistic that with "determination and good luck," the company would discover a wet well which would prove commercially viable.

Replying Mr E. H. Halllock, manager, Europe/Africa Exploration, on behalf of the Phillips delegation, expressed the hope that the oil exploration in blocks 1 and 2 would be successful.

TRUE NONALINEMENT IS RETURN TO SELECTED SOCIALIST POLICIES

Accra GHANAIAAN TIMES in English 3 Sep 79 p 2

[Editorial: "Back to the Path"]

[Text] The AFRC Chairman and the President-elect both declared at the weekend that Ghana is non-aligned and will remain so.

It is inspiring to know that Rawlings and his team will be stressing Ghana's commitment to non-alignment before the whole world at the Non-Aligned Summit in Havana.

And it is re-assuring to believe that Limann and his team will be concretely expressing Ghana's non-aligned policy to the whole world at least in the next four years.

For, let us face it. The whole process of decay into which Ghana's progressive national and international course was thrown from 1966 is the consequence of the deliberate misrepresentation which inimical external forces made of the nation's non-aligned policy.

The policy of non-alignment had two main implications for Ghana: She would avoid being drawn into the bitter winter of the super-power ideological cold war of the day; it would also enable her to give full expression to her new independent sovereign status.

The basic purpose was obviously to make sure that the policy would prevent any of the forces of world domination from putting false political interpretations on the economic programme which the new independent government was going to adopt.

The non-aligned policy enabled sovereign Ghana from the beginning to follow the socialist economic programme without regarding herself as thereby becoming anyone's satellite.

And this policy enabled Ghana to break from the suffocating, one-way apron-strings of the West to open up herself to the East, too, thereby bringing the benefits of co-operation with a wider world to the nation.

Economic Reality

If Ghanaians did not see it earlier, they now clearly see that in basing Ghana's national development on socialist reconstruction, Nkrumah was simply trying to accept an economic reality; it did not mean a deliberate policy of freeing the nation from the crushing hold of capitalism on March 6, 1957 only to hand it over to socialism for mere ideological decoration.

But, alas! the non-aligned policy was never allowed to be implemented. Every new move adopted in pursuit of the policy that departed from the Western system was deliberately misrepresented:

State Farms, Workers Brigade, Young Farmers' League, Young Pioneers and other things introduced after independence existed in the socialist countries, so Ghana was becoming a Communist state.

No matter how well trained they were, the hundreds of Ghanaians educated in the Socialist countries to man essential national services back home were a Communist threat.

The final blow to our non-aligned policy came in 1966. Since then and until recently whatever the nation had gained has been overturned.

Many of the Eastern trained Ghanaians have been disgraced, the independent-bound economic structure has been destroyed, many progressive national processes have been halted, and the nation has been stripped to a naked state of economic and political non-direction.

Indeed, the state of self-effacement into which the torpedoing of Ghana's non-aligned policy has put the nation is so bad that most Ghanaians, particularly the leaders, have been noticeably shy even to use the word socialism in public!

But the damage has been done, and we need courage, determination, and the preparedness to fight against the nation's detractors to repair it.

This is the significance of the new commitment to non-alignment which the Ghana team has a duty to establish at the Non-Aligned Summit in Havana--and the cause which the Limann Government will be obliged to re-establish firmly.

CSO: 4420

EXPLANATION FOR NEED FOR FOREIGNERS' ID CARDS

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 4 Sep 79 p 2

[Editorial: "Aliens and Immigration Cards"]

[Text]

IN the course of the past nine years, the issue of aliens and violation of immigration requirements of one country or another has often aroused deep international sentiments.

The argument, however, can be stated quite categorically that no foreigner deserves to live in another country when the necessary legal requirements of registration — a residence permit or a visa — have not been duly documented by the host country.

To many people these procedural matters may seem burdensome and unnecessary but it cannot be denied that for effective housing, employment and generally, effective economic planning, they are of vital importance.

That may be the main reasons why some governments have recently been tightening their immigration laws to ensure that the right type and number of people enter and leave their countries.

Recently, the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council issued a directive asking all non-African aliens to carry their registration cards on them at all times and produce them on demand by the authorities.

Obviously, questions are bound to be asked as to why the regulation affects only non-Africans. While we cannot hold brief for anybody, we are compelled by recent revelations of trade malpractices by some nationals of non-African extraction to conclude that the preponderance of the sordid evidence strongly suggested that loose immigration laws contributed in no small way to their invasion of some vital areas of the economy.

There have been suggestions that most of these people entered the country on visitors' visas, stayed for years and finally managed either to naturalise as Ghanaians after paying heavy amounts of money to corrupt Ghanaian officials or just floated around taking advantage of the system to dupe and "rape" the economy.

While we believe that this new regulation would ensure that those aliens who are still hanging around without the necessary documents would come within the grips of the law, we hope the exercise would be curtailed as soon as its objective has been realised in order to avert the unnecessary embarrassment that honest non-African aliens are bound to encounter.

Having said that we would call the attention of the AFRC to the need to clean-up the Immigration Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs since we realise that with honest and dedicated immigration officials and their bosses, undesirable aliens who enter the

country could be quickly traced and repatriated before they begin to take advantage of the system.

As done in other countries, the immigration staff must keep track of the records of all immigrants who enter on visitors' visas and overstay. It is only by constant checking and ensuring that those to be given permanent residence permits do qualify in all aspects, that the current exercise can be avoided in the future.

CSO: 4420

DISEASED COCOA TREES REMOVAL CAMPAIGN BEGINS

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 1 Sep 79 p 8

[Excerpt] **THE AFRC yesterday launched a mass swollen-shoot cutting-out and replanting programme to get rid of 4.5 million diseased cocoa trees covering over 30,000 acres in the Eastern Region.**

Under the programme, the AFRC will pay compensation to affected cocoa farmers based on acreage of farms to be cut-out.

Lt. Raah Achamfour, a member of the Council launched the programme on behalf of the Chairman of the AFRC, Flt. Lt. Jerry John Rawlings, at the Koforidua Jackson's Park. He explained that the payment of compensations was expected to "help the farmers during the replanting

of new farms until the trees begin to bear fruit."

"This is to ensure that all farmers are aware of their entitlement so that they are not exposed to the greed of unscrupulous field officers whose conduct is a disservice to the nation," he pointed out.

The farmers were therefore advised not to resist the cutting-out of their affected cocoa trees, but should be willing to show their farm boundaries to enable accurate compensations to be worked out.

Lt. Achamfour warned that if bold steps were not

taken to eliminate the rate at which swollen-shoot disease was spreading "there will be no cocoa in this region after five years."

He said the war which the AFRC had waged on the swollen-shoot disease would take about four years to end and it was up to the incoming PNP administration to continue with the exercise to yield the desired meaningful results.

Lt. Achamfour attributed the decline in cocoa production to half measures which were taken by past governments and also the introduction of politics into that sector of the economy.

"The war I am declaring today cannot be waged with weapons but must be fought with seriousness of purpose," he stressed.

BRIEFS

LIAISON OFFICERS REMOVED--Liaison Officers attached to Ministries and Government departments have been withdrawn with immediate effect. A statement issued by the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council in Accra yesterday said the decision is a further proof of the council's determination to tidy up its affairs in preparation for transfer of power to the in-coming administration on September 24. The statement further stated that the Liaison Officers will be redeployed on jobs within the Armed Forces to ensure smooth hand-over to civilian rule. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 5 Sep 79 p 1]

NO PHOTOS FOR FUNERAL ADS--The Armed Forces Revolutionary Council has directed that with immediate effect, irrespective of loss of revenue all funeral announcements on radio, television and the dailies should cease. A statement from the Council in Accra yesterday said that the daily newspapers in particular can carry such announcements in the advertisement columns but without the photographs. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 5 Sep 79 p 1]

NO RADIO, TV HOUSECLEANING ANNOUNCEMENTS--The Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC) has directed that all public announcements for officials to help in its house-cleaning exercise will no longer be carried on radio and television. A statement issued by the Council in Accra last night said the invitation of certain public servants to report at the Arakan Barracks yesterday was misconstrued by both the persons invited and the public. It said the invitation was to seek assistance from the officials who have personal knowledge of certain subjects under investigations. "The AFRC in its determination to help reduce tensions and bring about calm, peace and normalcy, has decided that as far as possible, all public announcements for officials to help the Council in its house-cleaning exercise will not be by the national radio and television," the statement added. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 5 Sep 79 p 1]

CONTINUED SERVING OF SENTENCES--All persons convicted by the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC) Special Court will continue to serve their sentences notwithstanding the coming into force of the 1979 Constitution. Further, all assets or property confiscated and vested in the State will

continue to remain as State Property. These are contained in the Transitional provisions of the Third Republican Constitution which comes into force on September 24. The provisions specify that where it becomes necessary to continue "the exercise" (house-cleaning) "the said exercise may be continue with the agreement of the Government" in power. A Code of Conduct is prescribed for public officers in Article 201 which says inter alia, that "a gift or donation to a public officer on a public or ceremonial occasion shall be treated as a gift to the appropriate institution represented by the public officer. [Excerpt] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 5 Sep 79 p 1]

NO PAY FOR DELAYING MAGISTRATES--Judges and Magistrates who fail to deliver judgments within the prescribed time limits are to have their salaries suspended until they do so. A Decree signed by Flt-Lt Jerry John Rawlings, Chairman of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC), empowers the Chief Justice to order the suspension when he is satisfied that there has been a delay in the delivery of judgment. An official statement explained that one of the most serious concerns of the public over the administration of justice for some time now has been in respect of delays in the giving of judgment by the courts. To compel the defaulting judges and magistrates to deliver judgments within a reasonable time, the rules committee attached to the Judiciary made rules prescribing time limits for the delivery of judgments. [Excerpt] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 7 Sep 79 p 8]

NO REMOVAL OF PUBLIC OFFICERS--All public officers will remain at their posts under the Constitution of the Third Republic. The new arrangement is contained in section 7(1) of the Transitional Provisions of the Constitution which comes into force on September 24, the day the AFRC transfers the reins of Government to Dr. Hilla Limann's People's National Party (PNP) administration. The Section states: "A person who immediately before the coming into force of this Constitution held or was acting in an office in existence immediately before the coming into force of this Constitution shall be deemed to have been appointed as far as is consistent with the provisions of this Constitution to hold or to act in the equivalent office under this constitution." Sub section 3 of section 7 however states that "The provisions of this section shall be without prejudice to any powers conferred by or under this Constitution or any other law not being inconsistent with any provision of this Constitution, upon any person or authority to make provision for the abolition of office, for the removal from office of persons holding or acting in any office and for requiring those persons to retire from office." [Excerpt] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 5 Sep 79 p 1]

OFFENDING SPANISH TV PROGRAM SCORED--Spanish Television recently mounted an abusive and insulting programme on Ghana. According to a correspondent in Madrid, the programme was an interview with the Chairman of the AFRC, Flt-Lt J. J. Rawlings. In it, "a wicked and insolent film mounted, carefully, skilfully, and wittily mounted an old film of naked, thin, filthy, ill, and hungry Black children as the background", the correspondent said. The show went with "silly, annoying commentaries to show to viewers how horribly and mercilessly Ghanaian children were sick and dying of hunger

and poor alimentation", he added. In his view, the film of the dying and hungry children might have been made over Biafra during the Nigerian civil war but purposely used by the Spaniards to disgrace the image of Ghana abroad. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 5 Sep 79 p 8] The Spanish Embassy in Accra yesterday said Spain had and continues to have the greatest sympathy and understanding for Ghana and her people. This was contained in a letter signed by the embassy's Charge d'Affaires, Mr Rodrigo Aguirre de Carcer, in reply to an article and an editorial concerning a Spanish television programme on Ghana published in the 'Times' yesterday. The letter said: "The Spanish Embassy in Accra has been most disappointed by the article and editorial published in your newspaper of September 5, 1979, in which, based on a letter sent by a Ghanaian resident in Spain, you have unfortunately jumped to the wrong conclusion about Spaniards wanting to disgrace the image of Ghana abroad. "I hereby wish to point out to you and to the readers of your newspaper that on the contrary Spain has had in the past, and has in the present, the greatest sympathy and understanding for Ghana and its people," it said. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 6 Sep 79 p 8]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

FRC COOPERATION IN FOOD SECTOR--In September, within the framework of an aid program to ensure a food supply for our country, the FRC will provide 1,600 tons of wheat flour and six 10-ton ships to move farm products from the south of the country. Also in connection with this program, construction has already begun on warehouses to store agricultural products in the south of the country, namely in Cufar, Caboxanque, Bedanda, Cadique and Tchugue, and three more in Bissau, each with a capacity of 1,000 tons. To make it possible to take on shipments of agricultural products from the above-mentioned locations, the FRC has already installed the two small piers in Xime and Cufar, and a similar pier is to be installed in Tchugue. The old pier at Cacine will be repaired, as will those in Caboxanque and Cadique. A pier-type ramp will be installed in Bedanda. On a recent trip to the south of the country, Comrade President Luis Cabral visited the port of Inpungda (Cufar), where a new ship (a pile driver) is docked, to be used in the construction of foundations for the new piers. The ship is a gift from the FRC. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 18 Aug 79 p 2] 6362

YOUTH DELEGATION TO GDR--A delegation of Amilcar Cabral African Youth [JAAC], led by Comrade Luis Fonseca, first national secretary of the JAAC for the Cape Verde branch, has been in the GDR since last Sunday on a visit of friendship, at the invitation of the German Communist Youth. The delegation, which left from Bissau last Friday, includes Manuel Barcelos (Manica), JAAC foreign relations officer and member of the National Secretariat of the organization, and Orlando, a high official of the JAAC in Cape Verde. According to reports from France Presse, the delegation should meet in Berlin and Erfurt with officials of the Communist Youth and the boy scout organization of that friendly country. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 18 Aug 79 p 2] 6362

GENERAL STAFF CHIEF TO USSR--A distinguished military delegation from Guinea-Bissau, led by Comrade Umaro Djalo, state commissioner for the armed forces and chief of general staff of the PARP [People's Revolutionary Armed Forces] has been in the Soviet Union since Friday, at the invitation of the Soviet defense minister. The delegation, representing the three branches of the armed forces, should remain in Russia for 14 days, during which it will establish close contacts with Soviet leaders, within the framework of the long-standing friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Speaking briefly to the national and foreign press shortly before his departure,

Commander Djalo stressed the importance of the visit, within the context of the traditional relations of militant fellowship, which was born 20 years ago between our two parties, governments and peoples, and particularly between our armed forces. "Since the beginning of the armed struggle for national liberation," he explained, "the major technical and military aid which our people have received has come from the Soviet Union." The delegation, includes, specifically, Comrades Julio de Carvalho, Honorio Chantre, Juliao Lopes and Bobo Queita, all high military officials and members of the FARP General Staff, as well as Carlos Gomes, vice commander of the Air Force, and Air Force pilot Jorge Filipe. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 25 Aug 79 p 8] 6362

CS0: 4401

WORSENING BREAD SHORTAGE, MILK SHORTAGE REVEALED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 14 Sep 79 p 12

[Text] THE acute shortage of bread in West Pokot District has caused traders to charge as much as 2/- for a loaf.

The survey has revealed that the price of locally baked bread is selling at between 1/60 and 2/-.

Elliot bread is not available at local shops.

Interviewed about differences in prices, most traders argued

that there was a countrywide shortage of wheat flour.

But an official of the District Revenue Office said there was no official change in wheat and bread prices.

Locally baked bread should sell at 1/60 and Elliot premium bread at 1/85, he said.

Also missing from shops are rice and wheat flour. Rice, one trader said, had not been supplied for a long time.

Meanwhile in Kajiado Township there is a milk shortage.

Residents have to queue every

evening at the only two shops which sell KCC milk.

And one shopowner said his vehicle, which comes to Nairobi to collect vegetables daily, can accommodate only 15 crates of milk.

He said he buys a crate at 22/50 from the Nairobi depot and sells it at 23/40.

Transport

Due to transportation costs he is left with a profit margin of only -/90. This does not compensate the expenses incurred, he said.

Previously, the trader said, KCC vans used to bring UHT milk to the shopowners in Kajiado, but since the start of the school milk programme this had stopped.

Another shopkeeper complained of similar problems. She can bring only 10 crates of milk.

And now the local milk supply in the area has dwindled, since most of the cows are about to calve.

In Wajir there is also an acute shortage of milk, hotels in the town are serving tea without it.

One hotelier said the shortage had been noticeable for the last two days.

Another said it was not difficult to get powdered milk in the town, but said he had no alternative but to sell tea without milk to meet customers' demands.

—KNA

HOPES FOR SUCCESS OF RHODESIA CONSTITUTIONAL MEETING VOICED

Nairobi BARAZA in Swahili 13 Sep 79 p 4

[Editorial: "Conversations: Will This Meeting Bring Peace?"]

[Text] As it was promised in the Commonwealth meeting held in Lusaka, Zambia early last month, the Rhodesia constitutional conference was opened early this week in Lancaster House, in London.

Many people are saying that this is the final opportunity, after many previous attempts in past years, to resolve finally the Rhodesia dispute.

It is a relief that the two opposing sides have agreed to attend this meeting. It would be generous if the two sides which are attending this conference had cordial feelings and a spirit of desiring to resolve this dispute.

The objective of the government of the United Kingdom is to obtain a solution which will be accepted by the two sides involved. And this solution must transform Zimbabwe into an independent country where all citizens will enjoy equal rights under the law.

In the new constitution of Zimbabwe, England wants provision for a President and a Prime Minister who will take part in the Parliament where his party will have a majority of the members, with the power to appoint and Kufuata [literally pursue, presumably dismiss] ministers.

Parliament will have two houses, a Senate and a National House of Assembly. The Senate will be appointed. The National House of Assembly will be elected by the citizens. For a time Parliament will have some seats for Europeans. Parliament will have the power to change the constitution under some conditions. The constitution protects the freedom of the courts. These briefly are the major regulations.

Undoubtedly one of the matters which will produce opposition and lack of agreement during this conference is that demand of the Patriotic Front that the present armed forces of Rhodesia Zimbabwe be demolished before

the election and their place taken by the armed forces of the Patriotic Front. This is a problem which if Nkomo and Mugabe hold tight to without kulegeza kambu. [literally loosening the rope, presumably showing flexibility] will possibly incite others to break up this conference.

On the other hand, the government of Muzorewa along with that of the United Kingdom wants the constitution of Zimbabwe to be approved first, then followed by a general election so that the leaders of Zimbabwe may be obtained before England provides independence. These are the things England has done for all its colonies which were given independence.

As we said earlier, the success of this meeting will depend on the spirit of cooperation which will be shown by the leaders of the two sides which are involved and contending for leadership.

In the midst of the differences among the leaders attending the conference, discernment on the part of the chairman of this meeting, Lord Carrington, the British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, will be very desirable when reaching a decision and resolving these differences for the sake of making the task successful.

During the Commonwealth meeting held in Lusaka last month, President Julius Nyerere, who is chairman of the frontline countries regarding the Zimbabwe problem, was very much influenced by the ideas of Mrs. Thatcher, Prime Minister of England, for resolving the Zimbabwe dispute. It is obvious that Mwalimu would like the leaders of the Patriotic Front to have a spirit of "give and take" instead of having in mind only taking.

The danger is that Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe for a long time have been dependent on the Soviet Union, even now Mugabe is receiving increasing aid from the Soviet Union. Undoubtedly the propaganda of the Soviet Union will try everything so that agreements cannot be reached during this conference, because the Soviet Union usually does not want peace anywhere at all. Peace and stability are obstacles to its agitation.

Looking back on the statements of these freedom fighters, it is possible to see how difficult it will be for them to swallow these statements and make sacrifices in the friendly spirit which is desirable so that these negotiations may be successful. Because the shadow of the Soviet Union is concealed within them. The men of the Patriotic Front will be unable to abandon their war unless they have made completely certain that there is no possibility at all of success [on the battlefield].

Thus if the two sides will forget the past and consider only the benefit of the country and people of Zimbabwe, if they will forget their personal ambitions to plan the power and greatness of the government, then this conference will end the war and bring peace and prosperity to Zimbabwe. We hope that all these leaders wataona nura bora machoni pao [literally will see an excellent light in their eyes, presumably be enlightened].

KENYA RAILWAYS SEEKS SOFT LOANS FROM WORLD BANK

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 12 Sep 79 p 5

[Text] THE World Bank has been urged to give soft loans to the Kenya Railways to help it expand its services.

The managing director of the Kenya Railways, Mr. Davidson Ngini, said the bank was charging 7.9 per cent interest on loans advanced to the Kenya Railways.

He said the rate was too high while the railways was not able to recover its money quickly. He said Kenya was a developing country and therefore it was unfair to charge such a high rate of interest.

Mr. Ngini was speaking in his Nairobi office when he received officials of the World Bank led by Mr. Bryce Rollins. Other officials were Miss Melody Mason of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Mr. Christian Delvoe and Mr. Roger Mastbergen both of the World Bank.

Mr. Ngini said Kenya had been paying 48 per cent of the total loans advanced to the former East African Railways Corporation. Uganda paid 15 per cent and Tanzania the rest.

"We hope the World Bank will give us soft loans," Mr. Ngini said.

He said that since 1976, the Government had been assisting in implementing the Kenya Railways plans.

Mr. Ngini, who was accompanied by the chairman of the Kenya Railways, Mr. J. K. Njoroge, said the collaboration had presented a lot of papers to the World Bank. "We are ready

for discussions and hope the discussions will help us get loans on soft term," he added.

Welcoming the officials, Mr. Njoroge said statistics indicated that railway transport was more economical than by road.

ICC WARNS RIVAL MUSLIM GROUPS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 12 Sep 79 p 11

[Text] GARISSA DCC K. Githinji has told local Muslims to uphold the freedom of worship as guaranteed by the Government, and not abuse it.

He was addressing a meeting of two rival Muslim groups at the Garissa Social Hall.

The meeting of sheikhs and hajis of the two groups ended in the election of new committee members to run the Garissa town mosque.

The move was taken to resolve the differences between the groups over the administration of the mosque and the translation and interpretation of the Quran.

The issues had interrupted prayers last Friday.

One group, led by the new committee chairman Sheikh Ibrahim Ali, and comprising old sheikhs and hajis, wants the Quran and the teaching of Islam to remain as they have been for the last 14 centuries.

The other rival group, led by the former committee chairman Haji Yusuf Abdi and comprising young and educated sheikhs is in favour of a new translation and an interpretation of the book based on the individual's view of life.

Speaking on behalf of his group, Sheikh Abdi said almsgiving had encouraged laziness resulting in poor development in some areas of the Muslim community.

— RMA

KENYA AIRWAYS JOLTED BY SOARING FUEL COSTS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 14 Sep 79 p 5

[Text] Kenya Airways has been hit badly by the ever-increasing cost of fuel. And this means that marketing must be strengthened.

This was explained at the airline's area managers' conference in Nairobi yesterday by Mr. Eliud Mathu, chairman of the board.

He said fuel costs had gone up by 90 per cent in two years. Since January alone the rise had been 68 per cent.

Such an increase, he explained, had multiple effects on the price paid for all stores and supplies, landing and navigation fees, as well as services to the airline.

To combat this, Mr. Mathu urged the area managers to be extremely "cost-conscious" and aggressive in marketing.

"Get all passengers in your area to travel Kenya Airways and get all the cargo in your area to be shipped Kenya Airways," he ordered.

Mr. Mathu urged his area managers to give an "impeccable" service and to maintain high standards of punctuality. He added: "Let us serve with a smile and we shall [words indistinct]."

Early this year Kenya Airways opened a new route to West Africa, and it was hoped it would do well and gain a fair share of the traffic between Nairobi and that part of Africa.

However, political events had affected the airline's profitability on the route, said Mr. Mathu.

Last month it began three weekly flights to Uganda, and it was understood this operation of Kenya Airways was good and promising.

"This will also help in strengthening the relations between the two sister countries," Mr. Mathu observed.

He was optimistic about the results of flights to Zambia through Tanzania and to Europe over Libya's air space.

Mr. Mathu said an evaluation of the airline's future fleet requirements was continuing. It included long-haul, medium and short-haul aircraft. Preliminary facts and figures had already been submitted to the Government and discussions were in progress.

Also under discussion was the short and long-term framework of the airline, including manpower training, route structure and financial requirements.

Mr. Mathu said the Government and people of Kenya had entrusted the board with the task of operating Kenya Airways profitably, and he urged his staff to show their ability to achieve this by greater effort and dedication.

CSO: 4420

CRACKDOWN ON LARGE LOAN DEFAULTERS URGED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 14 Sep 79 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] It has never been a secret that, for the past many years, extremely large sums of Government money have been misused and that several thousand people who have been loaned money for a variety of purposes have defaulted on repayments.

They have been given loans to enter the field of trade, to go into agriculture, and generally to help them obtain a bigger slice of the nation's economic cake. This was as it should be and the Government is to be commended for having bent over backwards to help these people. But many of them have let the Government down, as well as prevented other wananchi from receiving the same kind of help that they themselves received, by not bothering to repay their loans.

In the 41 districts of the country hundreds of small traders owe the Government Sh. 17 million which was loaned to them by their respective trade development loans boards. Now, its patience exhausted after warnings and threats have not had the desired effect, the Government has over the past few days published the names of the defaulters and other relevant details. Many of them, it would appear from the figures given, have never repaid any of the money that they borrowed.

Money--the loans are, in the majority of cases, not very large--has been outstanding for up to 10 years. The blame for this state of affairs lies for the most part on those who borrowed the money though it is also apparent that there has been a certain amount of laxity on the part of those charged with recovering the Government's funds--even granting that those who found themselves in genuine difficulty, and did not use the money for purposes other than originally intended, or to buy themselves new wives, were treated with a measure of leniency.

It is apparent, from details given this week by the Director of Trade and Supplies, Mr. J. K. Mucoki, that the whole loans scheme has been in danger of floundering because so much money was tied up in bad debts and because, owing to financial constraints, the Government has not been able to pump as much money into the scheme as it might like to. With the current crackdown it should be possible to revive the scheme and give it a shot in the arm which will enable the authorities to help those whom they have been unable to assist because of the selfishness of those who were lucky to have obtained loans in past years.

But these defaulters are small-timers in the general context of what the Government has been doing in the past 16 years, since independence, to help as many of the country's people as possible to enjoy the fruits of freedom. If the small traders default to the tune of millions of shillings, in other areas of activity covered by the Agricultural Finance Corporation, the Agricultural Development Corporation and the Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation outstanding loans run to millions of pounds. A similar crackdown among the nation's bigger fish, who include many whose ambition and greed know no bounds, will yield even bigger dividends and enable many more people to be assisted to own their own farms, smallholdings and industrial ventures.

It is to be hoped that when the district trade development loans scheme is successfully rehabilitated the Government will turn its attention to these other areas which we have pinpointed. Those who have always want more, but those who have not have as much right as their betteroff compatriots to expect help from the Government's coffers.

CSO: 4420

KENYA PIPELINE COMPANY DIRECTOR BRIEFS JAPANESE TEAM

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 13 Sep 79 p 4

[Excerpt] THE Kenya Pipeline Company has agreed to offer training facilities to a group of 60 Nigerians in oil pipeline technology, the managing director of the company, Mr. Chris Kahara, said in Nairobi yesterday.

Mr. Kahara said his company had highly trained technical experts who had undergone intensive training in Britain and Japan.

He was briefing a team of Japanese executives from various construction and financing institutions after visiting the Company's installations

around Nairobi.

The team was led by the executive director of the Export Import Bank of Japan, Mr. F. Yamaguchi. The bank assisted in the financing of the Sh4 650 million project.

The main objective of the 452-Kilometres pipeline, Mr. Kahara told the visitors, was to transport refined oil as economically as possible and in such a manner as to minimise contamination and meet the requirements of customers.

Mr. Kahara said the pipeline system had started its commercial operations in 1977 with a capacity of approximately 956,000 tonnes per year.

He hailed the existing understanding between the company and the Japanese bank and said Mr. Yamaguchi had been very instrumental in making the project a success.

Replying, Mr. Yamaguchi said his bank highly appreciated efforts by the KPC in maintaining the pipeline and

other pumping stations.

He noted that Japan and Kenya had for a long time enjoyed cordial relations in the fields of economic and technical co-operation.

UNQUALIFIED PERSONS SAID TO HAVE BEEN REGISTERED AS VOTERS

Anyona's Allegation

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 12 Sep 79 p 5

[Excerpt] A LARGE number of people who did not qualify to be registered as voters in Kitutu East were imported and registered as voters in collaboration with some candidates.

This was claimed by Kanu Kisii branch vice-chairman George Anyona in Nairobi yesterday.

Mr. Anyona said that, in accordance with the National Assembly Elections (Registration of Voters) Regulations,

1978 passed recently by Parliament, the requirements called "local residential qualifications" were mandatory.

"Without fulfilling these requirements, one cannot be registered as a voter," Mr. Anyona said.

But, contrary to these requirements, he said, it had now been established that a large number of people did not qualify to be registered in Kitutu East were imported with the active connivance of some of the candidates for the seat.

"These people were given transport facilities to enable them to travel to various registration units in the constituency and they registered themselves there unlawfully," Mr. Anyona claimed.

He said some of those who had registered were employed in

Burabu-North Mugerango constituency and therefore had no local residential qualifications in Kitutu East.

"Their registration is therefore a flagrant violation of the law," he added.

Mr. Anyona, who is a former MP for Kitutu East and a candidate for the seat, appealed to the authorities to institute immediate and thorough investigations into this election "magedo" which, he said, if allowed to continue unchecked, could "undermine the democratic social fabric of a free nation".

Official objections were about to be lodged, he said, he himself had written to the MP for the area, Mr. Mogare Motari, urging him to ensure "immediate and thorough investigations".

The letter, which was sent late last month, was also copied to all other prospective candidates.

DC Unaware of Voters' Importation

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 13 Sep 79 p 11

[Excerpt]

KISII District Commissioner E.K. Mbaabu has said his office is not aware of any importation of voters into Kitutu East constituency and that no objection has been received on the voters' roll.

He was reacting to a statement by a former MP for the area, Mr. George Anyoma, that a large number of people who did not qualify as voters in the constituency had been imported there by some candidates.

Mr. Mbaabu said registers for electors in respect of the 123 registration units in Kisii had been open for public inspection since August 17 and would remain open until Monday.

"Up to now I have not received any objection to the inclusion in the register of a person's name, who is not eligible to vote in the constituency," he said.

The only claim he added was from a man who had said his name had been left out of the register.

The DC said his office had issued a notice on August 17 telling voters whose names had not been included in the registers and those objecting to

the inclusion of any person's name, to deliver their claims or objections not later than September 17.

"Claims and objections must be made in the prescribed forms available in my office, and objections must be accompanied by a fee of 10/-," he said.

Mr. Mbaabu advised Mr. Anyoma that if he had any objection to the list, he had up to Monday to lodge them.

DC WARNS AGAINST TRIBAL WARFARE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 12 Sep 79 p 3

[Text] Tana River residents have been told to put an end to tribal wars.

Those who still believe in barbarism and cause disturbances which undermine stability will not be tolerated, local DC R Ojee said when he addressed a large baraza in Ndura Location.

The location was recently the scene of a bloody clash between Wardai herdsmen and Pokomo farmers. Several people and cattle were killed and crops destroyed.

The DC said the Government considered all wananchi equal and wanted them to live in peace and resolve any differences and problems in a civilised manner.

"There is no room for tribal or ritual discrimination among wananchi. Those who want to continue to live in Kenya must respect the leadership," he said.

Mr. Ojee urged members of the two communities to respect each other's property. He advised the Wardai to look after their cattle responsibly and to respect the farmers' crops. The Pokomo were advised to maintain peace and respect the property and rights of others.

The DC said some people had lived in peace for many years in other locations of Tana River District and there was no reason why the two communities in Ndura Location should clash repeatedly.

He cautioned that hooliganism would not be tolerated. He emphasized that it was the duty of every human being to maintain peace.

Both the Bible and the Quran condemned human killing, he said adding that those who indulged in indiscriminate killing were not fit to live themselves.

Elders from both communities asked the DC for compensation for damage they had suffered. The DC said the Government would not give them compensation as it had not asked them to fight each other.

POLICEMEN AT SOME ROADBLOCKS HIT ON NEW FORM OF BRIBERY

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 13 Sep 79 p 14

[Text] CORRUPT policemen at roadblocks in some parts of Nairobi have hit on a new trick of getting "chai".

Bribery is now in kind, especially in the form of food.

The worst hit are matatu men who have to pass through roadblocks all the time.

This is how it goes: A matatu driver accused of an offence is called aside by a policeman at a roadblock. He is told he has to

be booked for the offence.

"But why don't you bring me a kilo of roast meat on your way back and then we'll discuss your problem," he is asked.

And the matatu driver has to comply, for although he can rectify the mistake he has done he will have to pass through the roadblock at some other time and will be accused of another offence.

And this time there will be no "discussion".

One day this week, this reporter was in a matatu travelling to Umuja in Nairobi's Eastlands. At a roadblock, the driver was accused of exceeding the capacity and of carrying three people in the front seat instead of two.

The turnkey climbed out to talk to the *offendi* and was back in less than a minute. When he got in, he told the driver: "He asked me for a kilo."

Curious to know more about

this kilo, I rode to the end of the matatu's journey. I followed the turnkey to a butchery and heard him order a kilo of roast meat.

When the meat was ready, the turnkey returned to the matatu. I hot on his heels. The matatu set off on its return journey to the city centre but this time carrying nearly twice its capacity.

At the roadblock, the matatu was stopped and the turnkey jumped out with alacrity, carry-

ing the meat to the *offendi*, and that was the end of the "discussion".

A survey among other matatu drivers confirmed that this is common at roadblocks these days.

One driver said: "We cannot afford to give the *offendi* a lot in cash because this would mean nearly all the takings of one journey, and obviously we would not like to be booked."

BRIEFS

MOI PRAISES AIRWAYS CREW--President Moi said yesterday that the Government would continue to strengthen Kenya Airways until it took its rightful place among other international airlines. He was speaking to the Kenya Airways crew who flew him and his delegation to and from Taif, Saudi Arabia, for his state visit there. The crew had called on President Moi at State House Nairobi. Noting that the airline was a Government one, President Moi said it was heartening that the crew were Kenyan citizens. "I thank you very much. I am proud of you," the President told the crew, adding that he would continue to travel with them. He said that although the airline was still young, Kenyans should be proud of it since it was their airline. "People should be proud of what is theirs, whether it is small or big," the President added. The crew was led by Capt. C. Chepkwony. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 14 Sep 79 p 1]

LIBYAN MOSLEM SECT'S DONATION--Foreign Minister Muryua Waiyaki yesterday presented 190,000/- for the construction of a mosque, classes and teachers' house for the Eastleigh Muslim community. The money is the first instalment of a donation promised by a Libyan Muslim sect. The chairman of Eastleigh's Shaffi mosque and Madrasa committee, Mr. Ali Ibrahim, received the money on behalf of his committee. Mr. Ibrahim thanked the Libyan Muslims for donating the money, and said construction work would start immediately. Dr. Waiyaki also thanked the Libyan Sunni sect for assisting the project, to be built on a harambee basis. Eastleigh is part of Mathare constituency, represented by Dr. Waiyaki. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 14 Sep 79 p 4]

CSO: 4420

MADAGASCAR

BILATERAL RELATIONS WITH INDONESIA DETAILED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 22 Aug 79 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed article: "Bilateral Indonesian-Madagascan Relations"]

[Text] "In the 18 months of our stay in Madagascar, my friendship for the people of this land has been increasing from day to day; they are such friendly and cooperative people. All my colleagues and their families really feel at home, particularly since there are no problems finding food!"

It was in such language that Mr Supomo, the Indonesian Embassy's charge d'affaires, concluded the intermittent discussions we had been having with him, discussions which allow us to take note of the fact that our common origin and our relationships across the Indian Ocean that separates us, as well as our political, commercial and cultural ties, can improve and develop in the interests of both our peoples.

Admiration

From the moment he began to talk, Mr Supomo did not hide the fact that President Didier Ratsiraka compels the admiration of everyone, especially at the present time, because of the position of his government vis-a-vis the forthcoming summit conference of nonaligned nations, a position that accepts its development program while insisting on the problems of economic development that must henceforth take priority, since in politics everything is already on the right track.

Which brings the Indonesian charge d'affaires to take an analytical look at our bilateral relations.

"Indonesia and Madagascar," he recalled, "are two developing nations, and the bonds between them are already substantial in several domains."

Last month Indonesia offered us a shipment of medicines. The same month, an Indonesian delegation was among us, a delegation whose presence, like the various sojourns of Minister Justin Rarivoson in Indonesia, fosters the development of our commercial ties in the interests of both sides. "More precisely, the clove market is enjoying an increased rate of growth," since Indonesia is one of our best customers, with an annual purchase of 6,000 to 10,000 tons, depending upon the year's harvest.

Another fact which reveals our good trade relations: last June and July, Madagascar had its own fairly won place at the International Fair in Jakarta.

Distance

But our trade relations are limited, unfortunately, by the distance that separates us!

"Be that as it may, this good development in our trade relations is also facilitated by the local environment of Madagascar, especially in its African connections."

Mr Supomo also expressed the wish to see an extension of these ties--which are beneficial to both sides--notably in social and cultural affairs.

Up to the present time, only one Madagascan student has held a scholarship in Indonesia. But in the near future the Indonesian Embassy plans to open a cultural center in Antananarivo, a move for which preparations are already being made, moreover, through the various contacts between the embassy and the young Madagascans who are becoming acquainted with Indonesian art.

"But priority at this center will be given to the study of the Indonesian national language, which exists without thereby denying the existence of the various dialects. The teaching of Indonesian will require a good many precautions on the part of the teachers, for through the expedient of this language, which bears a large number of resemblances to Madagascan, they must promote the unity in diversity of the Madagascan language."

Humanity

"For the important thing for us," affirms Mr Supomo, "is above all to increase the exchanges of our experience in matters of development. That does not cause any basic difficulty, for we have a single ideology whose basis is unique, despite the originality of the Pancasila (Five Principles) and the Charter of the Madagascan Socialist Revolution. That, moreover, is what explains the establishment of our embassy in Madagascar after the installation of the revolutionary government there." (1976)

"Moreover, the present efforts being made to help people in both our countries are similar, with the establishment of villages in the one and of the Fokontany in the other, where all activities are of a community nature. All of which reaffirms my contention that we must exchange our experiences in order to bring about a better understanding between our two peoples. For if we have the same ideological basis, we do not have the same difficulties; especially as regards demography, which does not allow us, as it does the Madagascans, to give to all our citizens arable lands where they will be able to support themselves, and this despite the efforts our migration institute is making in this direction."

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CSO: 4400

RESISTANCE MOVEMENT CLAIMS PROGRESS, VICTORIES

Lisbon O DIA in Portuguese 10 Aug 79 p 12

/Text/ Stressing the situation of its guerrillas fighting against the regime of Samora Machel, the Foreign Relations and Information Department of the National Mozambican Resistance /RNM/ recently issued a communique stressing that "during last month its forces continued ambush actions on the Inchope, Tete, Chimoio and Beira roads against vehicles of the Machel troops." These operations allegedly resulted in the death of 57 Maputo soldiers, as well as 5 Russian advisers.

"Among the weapons and munitions seized," states the communique, "many antivehicle mines of Soviet manufacture were captured and are going to be used by the RNM /National Mozambican Resistance/ forces."

The Mozambican Resistance also stated that "on 22 July it attacked Machaze, completely destroying the Machel troops headquarters, police station and administration building," and "captured a large amount of war material, including radio transmitters."

A few days later, continued the document, "the RNM special forces entered the city of Chimoio and set explosives which caused great damage to the following buildings: offices and warehouses of Machel troops, the post office and residences of German communist advisers."

As the reaction to this attack, the RNM communique reports that Machel troops and those of the SNASP arrested hundreds of innocent civilians in the city of Chimoio.

After stating that "a group of RNM saboteurs, operating in the area of Marromeu," destroyed "the turbines of the Sena Sugar factory controlled by Cubans, closing it down," in conclusion, the document we are quoting says that "since our last communique hundreds of patriots joined the forces of resistance, among them 47 former members of Machel troops, some of whom were of high rank."

PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST RHODESIAN ATTACKS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Sep 79 p 1

[Text] Throughout the country yesterday there were public demonstrations against the attacks perpetrated by Rhodesian troops against the People's Republic of Mozambique, during which the Mozambican people reaffirmed their determination to defend their country's sovereignty and to continue providing support for the just struggle of the Zimbabwe people under the leadership of its sole and legitimate representative, the Patriotic Front.

According to information reaching our newspaper, several meetings took place in all the districts of the province of Gaza and in the city of Chimio in Manica with the participation of workers, peasants, students, civil servants and many other persons in various branches of activity.

At all these meetings, the people of Gaza expressed their unconditional support for the struggle of the Zimbabwe people as well as for the struggle which is taking place at this time not only in this area of Southern Africa, but in the entire world.

In the city of Xai-Xai, Governor Joao Pelembe presided at a meeting of hundreds of civil servants and of workers from state and private enterprises of this provincial capital. At this meeting, the participants expressed their determination to repulse the enemy's attacks in defense of our country's territorial integrity.

One of the meetings which took place in Manica province was presided over by the FRELIMO provincial first secretary and governor of this province, Manuel Antonio. The meeting was attended by thousands of people.

CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

COOPERATION ACHIEVED; GDR ORE MINISTER DEPARTS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Aug 79 pp 1, 6

[Text] "The GDR stands beside the Mozambicans, assisting in the resolution of their problems and the implementation of decisions emanating from the Third FRELIMO Congress with the goal of building socialism," said Kurt Linghuber, the GDR's minister for ore mining, metallurgy and potash, moments before leaving our country yesterday.

Leading a delegation from his country, the GDR minister came to Mozambique to meet with the Mozambican government to discuss preparations for the fourth session of the Mozambique-GDR Joint Commission, to be held this October and November in Berlin.

Speaking with our reporter shortly before his departure, Minister Singhuber said the goals outlined for his trip to our country were achieved, because his contacts with the Mozambican government created new prospects for economic cooperation between the two countries.

During his stay in our country Minister Singhuber visited some production units, specifically, Moatize Carbon Works, in Tete, and COMETAL-MOMETAL, in the capital.

Day before yesterday, several trade contracts were signed between Foreign Trade Ministry enterprises of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the GDR. Present at the ceremony were Minister Singhuber, representing the GDR, and Minister Julio Carrilho, on behalf of our country.

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CSO: 4401

REPRESENTATIVE OF FRG SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY VISITS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Aug 79 pp 1, 5

[Report of remarks by Wolfgang Roth, member of the Directive Committee of the PSD [Social Democratic Party] of the FRG, on his arrival in Maputo on 25 August]

[Text] "The main purpose of our visit to Mozambique is to help further relations between the FRG and your nation, and particularly between our parties, the Social Democratic Party of the Federal Republic of Germany and the FRELIMO," Wolfgang Roth, member of the Directive Committee of the FRG's PSD, told our reporters yesterday afternoon in Maputo.

The leader of the PSD delegation, who was accompanied by Sigfried Bangert, chief of the international section of the Frederick Ebert Foundation, said he hoped to become familiar with our country's political and economic situation and perhaps to find some form of social cooperation in various areas, such as transportation. "I will inform Willy Brandt, president of our party, and Vice President Helmut Schmidt about the possibilities for working together," Roth noted.

"The second important objective of our visit is to learn more about the situation in southern Africa. We think all the nations and parties should give priority to the task of bringing peace to southern Africa. Our party is very much engaged in working for peace in this region, and for this reason we have been in Zambia and Tanzania, and now we are in Mozambique," the chief of the visiting PSD delegation said at another point.

"We are against the racist regime in South Africa; we are opposed to the present situation in Rhodesia, and we hope a solution will be found soon. We mean to contribute to peace in this region. In this context, in our conversations with the FRELIMO, we hope to obtain information that will enable us to make the proper contribution to this effort. I am certain I will return to my country in a position to inform our party of the discussions we have held here, and that they will open up possibilities for cooperation in the future," concluded the member of the Directive Committee of the PSD.

The FRG's Social Democratic Party delegation was greeted on its arrival by Alberto Cassimo, minister of labor, and Valeriano Ferrao, minister of foreign relations, in addition to the ambassador of the FRG in the People's Republic of Mozambique.

ITALIAN FIRM TO COOPERATE IN EXPERIMENTAL COLOR TELEVISION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Aug 79 pp 1, 7

[Excerpts] Starting today, and for the first time in our country, the population of greater Maputo can view television broadcasts, by virtue of an experimental color television circuit mounted in collaboration with an Italian firm specializing in the field.

A total of 80 television sets have already been installed in several neighborhoods and public gathering places in the nation's capital. It is expected that about 60,000 people, signed up by their respective base organizations, can view each of the programs.

The programs are produced mainly by Mozambican workers in the communications sector. The programming will be filled out with films provided by the Italian firm that is furnishing the television system.

Press Conference

The project was announced yesterday by Jose Luis Cabaco, in a press conference with the nation's news media in Maputo.

Minister Cabaco said the purpose of this television experiment is to study the possibilities of the mass medium for education, mobilization and recreation in our country.

The inauguration of the experimental channel corresponds with today's opening of FACIM-79, where one of the viewing stations is installed.

For technical reasons, the project reaches only the greater Maputo area. The project originated in a proposal by the specialized Italian firm VOGSON. Our government accepted the proposal and it was carried out by departments of various ministries and agencies in our country; specifically, the Ministry of Information, Mozambique Post and Telecommunications, Eduardo Mondlane

University, DETA [Air Transport Exploitation Directorate], COMETAL-MOMETAL, APIE and HELMO [expansions unknown]. All the news media, especially Radio Mozambique, are playing an active part in producing programs and in other operations connected with the project.

The metal broadcasting tower was built by the workers in the nation's metal-mechanical sector, and was lowered by helicopter to the top of the tallest buildings in the city. Its base was built by APIE workers.

We should also note the efforts of VOSGON technicians to ensure that everything would be completed on the scheduled date.

Importance of Television

Minister Cabaco noted the importance television could come to have in our country, as a means to inform, educate, mobilize and entertain the people. Although we are not yet in a position to provide television in Mozambique, we should think about creating the conditions for it, in order to place this powerful tool in the service of the Mozambican people. This experiment is a first step in this respect, and will enable us to make a real evaluation of the possibilities television can offer our country.

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CSO: 4401

DOMESTIC TRADE PLANS DRAWN, FAILINGS POINTED OUT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Aug 79 p 1

[Text] A national meeting of state enterprises under the Domestic Trade Ministry began yesterday in the nation's capital, for the purpose of drafting a plan of activities for 1980. The opening session was led by Manuel dos Santos, domestic trade minister and member of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party. He appealed to the participants to show more responsibility in managing this sector, which is essential for the proper exercise of commercial activity in our country so as to insure that the public will be supplied.

Noteworthy among the various topics to be taken up during the meeting are a discussion of planning and its importance, financial management and its connection with planning. It is expected that the participants will also be presented with the draft of the plan to be elaborated for state commercial activity next year.

Minister Dos Santos criticized some errors in the marketing of products; some state domestic trade enterprises assume heavy financial charges (including interest payments to the bank), because they provide products on credit to most of their clients.

In a morning-long meeting with the participants, the minister was informed about the inadequate functioning of many agencies of the Domestic Trade Ministry. In each case, he offered solutions for the various problems, particularly those regarding the people's food supply.

From what could be learned yesterday, many provincial offices of the People's Store Enterprise face problems related to delays in closing out yearly accounts. It was also noted that there is a shortage of personnel to properly direct operations of departments and sections in that sector.

For the proper management and operation of the state domestic trade enterprises, Minister Dos Santos recommended a study of party and government documents, specifically the decisions of the most recent sessions of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party and the People's Assembly and guidelines offered by President Samora Machel in his meeting with the central and provincial government organs and at the end of the full session of the Council of Ministers.

6362

CSO: 4401

GOVERNMENT NATIONALIZES STEEL PLANT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Aug 79 p 3

[Excerpts] By a dispatch of the Ministry of Industry and Energy, recently published in the BOLETIM DA REPUBLICA, the firm Mozambique Steel Industry (IMA) has been nationalized. Located in the district of Machava, in Maputo, this industrial unit employs about 300 workers and is devoted basically to the manufacture of galvanized roofing plate and rapid-coupling galvanized pipe for various purposes.

The government measure was taken as a consequence of acts of sabotage perpetrated by some administrators formerly connected with the plant.

The IMA's shareholders were a Portuguese firm known as the Investment Holding Association, and United Brewing Factory of Mozambique. The latter became a stockholder in 1974, with the purchase of 10,000 shares at 1,000 escudos per share.

Officials Leave Country; Honorary Administrators Paid Salaries

Acts of sabotage were not limited to speculative sales and purchases of shares on borrowed money; it was later verified that the individuals involved in the deals were probably linked by common economic interests in Portugal.

Other recorded acts of sabotage included the travel of high officials of the firm abroad without any real justification. According to an investigation [conducted last year], this travel is known to have cost the firm over 400 contos in foreign exchange reserves.

It was also discovered that salaries were paid to "phantom" administrators. Although one of these administrators left the firm in April 1976, ostensibly for a vacation in Portugal, he continued to receive 40 contos a month until August of that year. In all, he was paid 160 contos that he had done nothing to earn.

In February of the same year, a supposed administrator, who may have been hired but who was never seen in the firm, left for Portugal on an indefinitely extended "vacation"; he received 120 contos in unearned salary.

Contracted Debts

It is noted that IMA was always poorly administered, contracting substantial loans with a local bank to meet small needs

MOZAMBIQUE

FOUR MINING COMPANIES NATIONALIZED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Aug 79 pp 1, 7

[Excerpts] To put an end to sabotage, incompetence, negligence and lack of interest in a rational and just exploitation of the wealth beneath its soil, the People's Republic of Mozambique recently took over four mining companies that were being under exploited by private interests and for which there was no expectation of further development projects.

The basic purpose of the measure is to insure the continued operation of these firms, which were unfit to function correctly and justly for the development of the nation's economy and the improvement of the Workers' living standards, as was proven after various efforts were made to persuade the owners to modify their positions, which were counter to the interests of the Mozambican people.

The nationalized companies are the Marroipino Mining Association, the Mocubela Mining Association, Luzinada Umbeluzi Mines and Fluorite Intermines of Mozambique.

The firms had been facing a serious problem with the lack of specialized manpower for the technical direction of operations, but the owners were never interested, or they never succeeded, in hiring this personnel, so the Mozambican government had to hire them. Even after the technicians arrived, however, the owners of some of these mines refused to provide housing, and barred entry to some sections of the mines. Some owners even refused to pay the technicians' salaries, which had to be paid by the Mozambican government.

From Minerals Running Off to Sea, To Nonpayment of Taxes

Owing to the lack of specialized cadres (because the firms were unwilling to hire them) to direct the workers, it obviously followed that the extracted minerals were not being rationally used. In one firm, the situation was such that only 20 percent of the mineral was being used, while the remaining 80 percent was being lost in the concentration process and running down to the sea, to be lost forever.

Another of the managements' acts of sabotage was the nonpayment of taxes owed to the state for the rights to exploit their concessions.

Not only were taxes not paid for concessionary rights, but some firms that sold minerals inside the country also evaded sales taxes.

None of the firms were concerned with improving the social and professional conditions of the workers, despite guidelines handed down to that effect. In one of the firms, a program to this end was even set up and approved by the managers, but at the time of nationalization the program had not even been initiated.

These and other attitudes led the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique to nationalize the four firms, appointing new directors who are trusted by the party to see that the firms are properly managed.

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CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH BRAZIL--A large delegation of Brazilian experts has just arrived in Mozambique. Sent by SIDERBRAS [expansion unknown], a Brazilian iron and steel company and a state enterprise, they will devote themselves to a series of studies of Mozambican coal reserves. After Luanda, Maputo in its turn is in the process of cementing major cooperative relations with Brazil. A Mozambican delegation, visiting Brasilia on 14 to 18 July, under the leadership of Antonio Augusto de Almeida Matos, deputy minister of foreign trade, played a decisive role in establishing economic ties between the two capitals. Brasilia plans to supply Mozambique with Brazilian technology for extracting coal and also to buy Mozambican iron ore to feed SIDERBRAS. Mozambique's iron reserves are valued at 360 million tons. For its part, Mozambique has expressed a wish to sign a contract with the PETROBRAS company for petroleum research in Mozambique. It thus seems that Maputo prefers to call on the Brazilians rather than the petroleum companies already established in the country. [Text] [Paris DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE in French No 33-34 27 Aug 79 p 52] 11550

NONALINEMENT VIEWED--Preparations began yesterday for the sixth summit conference of the Movement of Nonaligned Countries, which will take place in the Cuban capital of Havana. Although, with passing time, there have been many interpretations of the concept of nonalignment, it has its roots in the search for freedom, the conquest of political independence, the effort of the so-called Third World countries to free themselves from the yoke of the imperialist monopolies. These are the bonds that should unite the 89 countries of the movement, and the acceptance of these bonds is clearly to be reflected in the choice of historic allies--the socialist countries--which are engaged in the same struggle for political and economic independence. The broad themes, the conquest of a new international economic order, the liberation of the countries that are still subjected to colonialism and racism, are already a defined choice. And that choice is not necessarily defined by equidistance between imperialism and socialism. [Editorial by J.S.] [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Aug 79 p 8] 6362

CSO: 4401

NAMIBIA

REPORT ON PRESS CONFERENCE WITH SAM NUJOMA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Aug 79 pp 1, 6

[Report on press conference with Sam Nujoma, president of SWAPO, granted on 25 Aug 79, place not given]

[Text] Comrade Sam Nujoma, president of SWAPO, held a press conference late yesterday morning, marking the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle in Namibia, which is being commemorated today.

During the conference, the leader of the revolutionary vanguard of the Namibian people first thanked the MPLA-Labor Party and Comrade President Agostinho Neto for the support and continuing assistance given to the people of Namibia. He also extended thanks to the other Front Line nations and the socialist countries for the moral, material, political and diplomatic support they have given, making it possible to "fight to obtain true and genuine independence for Namibia."

Sam Nujoma further guaranteed that the soldiers of PLAN [People's Army for the Liberation of Namibia] "are continuing to win great victories over the racist occupation forces."

"An example of this," he said, "was the total destruction of a military air base in Katima Mulilo, on the eastern front (Caprivi Strip). Other examples include destruction of other bases in Kongo, Elur'u, Ondangwa and Ruacan. These attacks have contributed greatly to the destruction of the enemy's military infrastructure. The destruction of the railway and bridges, particularly in the south of the country, have also been a harsh blow to the enemy's logistics and supply."

Throughout his speech, the SWAPO president noted the satisfaction of his Central Committee at seeing the PLAN combatants implement the decisions taken regarding the military situation. Thus, 482 enemy soldiers, 15 vehicles, 4 planes and 1 helicopter are recorded as having been eliminated in the first 7 months of 1979.

"These actions," Nujoma clarified, "have forced the enemy to declare martial law throughout the country," which easily explained the truly military situation now existing in Namibia.

SWAPO Members Persecuted

"Internally," he said later, "pressured by PLAN attacks, the racist regime in Namibia mounted a campaign of terror, which was never effective, aimed at intimidating the people, to force them to submit to the regime and to prevent them from supporting SWAPO. Thus about 15,000 SWAPO members and sympathizers were arrested and held throughout the country, and many others were killed.

"In this context, I would like to report that we obtained information and we have conclusive proof of the existence of a special 'noncombat' regiment, which operates in Namibia and whose official duty is to 'interrogate' so-called 'terrorists' and suspects.

"Our information indicates that this regiment dug special tunnels, using 'bulldozers' and other heavy machinery. People are being arrested and held in these holes, where they are exposed to the cold and are denied water and any food whatever for days on end. We also have information that the nose and ears of victims are slashed to force them to admit they are terrorists or to denounce others. This is a kind of torture that Namibians will never forget," he guaranteed.

Concluding his speech, Nujoma paid tribute to all the Namibian heroes and patriots for their dedication and sacrifice "to the sacred and noble cause that will certainly be successful: the winning of Namibia's freedom and independence." The SWAPO president also offered congratulations to the combatants of the Patriotic Front, the ANC, the POLISARIO Front, the PLO and FRETILIN for the victories they have won over the enemy.

British Government Not Competent to Resolve Problem of Namibian Independence

Finally, the SWAPO president devoted a few moments to answering questions raised by representatives of the national and foreign news media.

Speaking about the recent discussions between James Murray, the representative of the British government, and the racist South African authorities on the "resolution of the Namibian problem," Nujoma explained that the SWAPO Central Committee has decided to intensify the armed struggle, and has no intention of waiting for British solutions. In this regard, he asked if Great Britain would ever make a real effort to resolve the Namibian problem, since it has never managed to resolve its own problem with Rhodesia, where it is trying to set up a puppet government to defend its interests.

One of the reporters then asked for a clarification regarding the possible creation of demilitarized zones on the Angolan-Namibian border, which has been regularly mentioned in the international press for some time now. The reporter noted that UN forces would be responsible for maintaining appropriate supervision of the implementation of such a decision.

"The Angolan and Namibian peoples are not enemies," said the president of SWAPO. He called the creation of the so-called demilitarized zones absurd.

Moreover, he felt that the United Nations should devote itself only to questions related to the withdrawal of the illegal occupiers and their racist military forces from Namibia.

Socialist Option for Namibian People

"We are struggling so the people may assume power, without any colonial interference," Nujoma stressed, in response to a question about the "new phase of the struggle," which SWAPO would enter after the appointment of a new racist administration for Namibia. "We are struggling," he added, "to create a government of the people. This government would eliminate foreign exploitation once and for all, and would follow the socialist path, the only path leading to the well-being of the Namibian people."

The leader of the revolutionary vanguard of the Namibian people let it be known that SWAPO will take part in the sixth summit meeting of the nonaligned nations for the first time as a full member. He reported that his liberation movement will take that opportunity to ask for greater material assistance from the nonaligned countries for the Namibian people's struggle against the illegal occupation by the South African racists.

Asked about the major conclusions of the most recent meeting of the SWAPO Central Committee, President Sam Nujoma noted intensification of the armed struggle in Namibia "from north to south, from east to west, to force the enemy to abandon the land, and to win genuine independence." Other decisions coming out of that meeting pertain basically to intensification of the political and diplomatic struggle "to bring about international sanctions against South Africa."

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CSO: 4401

SWA COMMAND CLAIMS SWAPO RECEIVES PLO AID

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Sep 79 p 1

[Text] **WINDHOEK.** — The Palestine Liberation Organisation appears to be aiding Swapo terrorists in their operations against security forces in South West Africa.

Colonel Johan Louw of SWA Command said yesterday Swapo forces were apparently receiving British landmines from the PLO.

Among equipment captured by security forces was a British Mark 7 landmine, a fairly new model currently used by the British army. It contains about 5kg of TNT and could effectively destroy a truck.

Colonel Louw said security forces had, on several occasions, found British land-

mines in captured terrorist ammunition caches.

"Although not fully proved, indications point to the fact that Swapo is possibly obtaining British landmines, or quantities thereof, from the Palestine Liberation Organisation," said Colonel Louw.

He declined to elaborate on the Swapo-PLO link.

Colonel Louw said security forces had killed 21 terrorists in several incidents in the operational area during the past week.

The security forces had no losses.

He said the terrorists who had died in the past week had been shot and killed in eight different encounters.

On September 7 a patrol caught up with a group of nine terrorists. In the ensuing firefight, five terrorists were killed. The rest escaped.

The next day, a group of seven terrorists ran into a security patrol which shot and killed three of them.

It was during this contact, Colonel Louw said, that the British M7 landmine was found.

On September 10, a security forces patrol came upon a terrorist group lingering outside a shopping complex. The terrorists fled but in the follow-up operation security forces shot and killed one terrorist.

On Tuesday this week, a routine security forces patrol heard shots and an explosion, he said.

The patrol investigated and surprised a group of terrorists apparently testing their weapons.

"In this encounter, the security forces shot and killed three terrorists," Colonel Louw said.

On Wednesday, terrorists fired shots from a village at another security forces patrol. The terrorists ran away from the village, but the patrol shot and killed three of them in a follow-up operation.

Colonel Louw said security forces shot and killed two more terrorists in two further incidents close to the Angolan border. — Sapa.

BRIEFS

TERRORISTS ABDUCT 20 WORKERS--Windhoek.--Twenty workers of the Owambo Government had been abducted by armed terrorists while spraying against malaria mosquitos north of Ondangwa, SWA, Mr Daan Oosthuizen, acting chief secretary of the Owambo Government said at Oshakati yesterday. The workers and two tractors with which they had been working were taken towards the Angolan border, but five workers managed to escape. The terrorists later destroyed the tractors with explosives, causing damage estimated at R16 000, Mr Oosthuizen said. He said the workers, employed by the Owambo Department of Health, were spraying about 23 km north of Ondangwa last Tuesday afternoon when they were accosted by a group of armed Swapo terrorists. The workers were forced in a northerly direction towards the Angolan border. The machines, equipped with spraying equipment, were damaged with explosives on the way and burnt out completely. On Tuesday night one of the workers managed to escape from the terrorist gang. Another four workers managed to escape later. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Sep 79 p 8]

CSO: 4420

CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE DISCUSSION

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 30 Aug 79 p 3

[Report by our editorial staff: "Government's Proposals Severely Criticized."]

[Text] Yesterday at the first session of the Schlebusch Committee severe criticism was leveled against the current draft constitution published by the government this year. That committee hears evidence on a new constitutional dispensation and it is chaired by the Minister of the Interior and Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch.

The general feeling among the witnesses is that the existing draft will increase possibilities of conflict between the population groups, while any constitution should precisely facilitate the settling of differences.

In his evidence Professor D. H. van Wijk, professor of law at the University of South Africa, said that any draft constitution must be submitted to the voters for a decision by means of a referendum. Such a referendum will be of an advisory nature only and will not have any legal authority.

He also recommended that a permanent constitutional committee be established with the explicit charge to cooperate with the voters through research, consultation and deliberation, until a generally acceptable constitution can be drawn up.

Professor Van Wijk said that the authorities and duties of the various national establishments and their relation to each other must be described in the constitution as precisely as possible. This must also be the case with the difference between local and general interests, so that this will not be left to the discretion of the executive authority.

From the presidential council a constitutional committee could also be appointed, which could act as constitutional court and judge legislation in advance in the light of the constitution, and give decisions on disputes.

Investigation into a new constitution for South Africa is not limited to the draft bill already published by the government, and therefore he will allow the position of urban blacks to be discussed, said Minister A. L. Schlebusch, the chairman of the committee of investigation into the constitution.

Professor Van Wijk said that the urban blacks could in fact be very comfortably included in the plan of the draft constitution. If it is possible to determine who qualifies for the 99-year leasehold system, it can also be determined who the urban blacks are. If the plan will work for other groups, it can just as well work for urban blacks.

In answer to a question by Minister Chris Heunis, the professor said that if he were to draw up a constitution now, he would not involve urban blacks directly. It plainly is already difficult enough to involve whites, Indians and Coloreds at the grass roots in local institutions.

Professor H. Booysen, also from the law faculty of the University of South Africa, said that any country should have a legislative body which has final authority. He believes that it should be the white parliament. The three separate legislative meetings, be they different parliaments or three chambers of one parliament, can continue to exist, but the white chamber must get the right of veto on legislation. If the legislative bodies of the Coloreds or Indians refuse to approve certain legislation, the white parliament should unilaterally declare it to be law. Professor Booysen said that in his opinion such a dispensation will always be democratic.

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CSO: 4408

SABRA PRESIDENT ON 'CONSTELLATION' CONCEPT

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 22 Aug 79 p 14

[Report on interview with Professor C. W. H. Boshoff, president of SABRA (South African Bureau of Race Affairs), by Johann S. Liebenberg: "Part of South Africa Must Become Pure White"; part 3 of series: "80-Politics -- Authorities Look Ahead"]

[Text] Professor C. W. H. Boshoff, president of SABRA, sees the future in separate geographical areas which are pure white and pure black, but also cooperative areas where white and black towns grow alongside each other. Thus we can move away from discrimination, he said in an interview with Johann S. Liebenberg.

In the constellation of states mutual cooperation and interdependence must play a definite role. It starts from the idea of national states with the following requirements, amongst others:

- Joint defense of the security of the subcontinent;
- Development of the various states to viability;
- Whites must play an important role in creating work opportunities;
- Economic cooperation must also be settled geographically.

Cooperative Areas

In the first place, provisions must be made for cooperative areas. These are areas where a certain nation, such as for example the Vendas or the Zulus, must develop certain economic activities in cooperation with whites. As an example we can cite the triangular area between Durban, Newcastle and Richards Bay for the Zulus. There will then be economic interaction between Durban and Kwa-Mashu, for example. White entrepreneurship will have to play an important role, not only in creating work opportunities in the white area, but also in stimulating and promoting economic development in the black town.

Own Areas

It is in the heartlands of the various states where the independent development of the nations must take place, as well as a greater degree of self-employment and labor independence.

This entails the important aspect of white points of growth in the white heartland. These must become pure white areas.

In these areas room must be made for certain kinds of industrial development and agriculture which develop white points of growth /where only whites live and work/ [in boldface] on the basis of automatization and sophisticated labor intensity.

A similar development must take place in the black heartlands where everything must be transferred to the black administrator and employer in due time. This will prevent the essential danger of neocolonialism on an economic foundation. In the beginning, however, whites will have to make contributions to the establishment of industries, mining and agriculture.

Wiehahn and Riekert

In an arrangement such as outlined above, the Wiehahn- and Riekert proposals can be well accommodated. Discrimination can also be eliminated. This will then occur in a bilateral manner, that is to say white cooperation with one of the black nations. Thus only two nations are involved in the work situation, and the multilateral situation which has to result in black/white polarization is avoided.

Authority in work stipulation, especially on the multilateral level, will be used in South Africa not only in the field of activity, but also attempts will be made to use it as a political power in order to try to change the pattern of society. It will try to force the country toward a unitary state, which is an unrealistic ideal.

Soweto

Twenty years from now we will not have just one Soweto, but 20. If 19 of them are in the right places and their people have developed a political, cultural and exclusively happy model of society on the basis of the free market system, then attention can be given to Soweto. However, one has to take into consideration separately the existing situation of about 4 million blacks in the Witwatersrand area. Taking the entire picture into account, the following can be anticipated:

1. If growth and settlement as explained above are planned and realized, at least the unlimited growth of the Witwatersrand will have been halted.

2. In a programmed planning, young people especially will go to the new cities with their work opportunities and opportunities for socio-cultural and political expression. This could defuse the tense situation to a great extent.

3. With an expanded certain form of local government and with extra-territorial ties, the Soweto areas can be governed as a sovereignty, that is to say, an area in which more than one state has an interest.

The black urban areas of the East Rand can be governed by the Republic of South Africa and Lebowa on the principle of preferential areas, and Soweto jointly by the Republic of South Africa, Bophuthatswana and KwaZulu.

Thus a governing board should come there in which the joint interests of the various governments are channeled through elected representatives. Political interest thus becomes bilateral, but then at least isolated so that the whole country is not seen in the straitjacket of the Soweto situation.

The elimination of discrimination, the opening up and establishment of accommodations, must be seen as an important part of the total picture. Relations must move away from a black/white situation toward international relations in which states and people negotiate with each other on an equal level.

/Tomorrow: Theuns Eloff, former chairman of the African Student Bond/ [in boldface]

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SOUTH AFRICA

ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS FROM MOZAMBIQUE CAUSE ANXIETY

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 18 Aug 79 p 1

[Report by Cor Trichardt: "Thousands of Blacks 'Flee' to South Africa."]

[Text] Komatipoort --The infiltration of blacks from Mozambique into the republic on a large scale is causing anxiety.

A spokesman from the police says that hundreds of foreign blacks sneak over the border weekly, primarily to find work in the republic.

That situation is so bad now that the initiation of a big cleanup campaign is being considered.

Lieutenant Colonel J. S. M. Venter told DIE VADERLAND that 2 years ago the police deported several thousand blacks from Mozambique. He added that the situation is so bad that there are probably twice as many now.

He says that they are mainly blacks who used to work in the republic and who had returned to Mozambique after the expiration of their service contract. In Mozambique they cannot find work and thus they sneak over the border to go back to their former employers.

Farmers

Farmers say that they are experiencing a tremendous labor shortage on their farms. As a result of that there are numerous farmers who do not report blacks from abroad who come looking for work. Hundreds of those foreign blacks work in mines in East Transvaal.

Colonel Venter said that the job of the police is particularly obstructed because the border is almost 1000 kilometers long. It extends from Rhodesia to the south of Swaziland. He does not see direct political motives in the phenomenon, but still feels uneasy because the pouring in of people into the republic does not decrease. Every week the police deports several hundreds of them back to their native country.

Although at this stage the police has not yet decided to "clean up" like 2 years ago, they still feel that shortly drastic steps should be taken against the infiltration.

SOUTH AFRICA

BOTHA DISCUSSES LEBOWA VISIT, COOPERATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 11 Aug 79 pp 1, 3

[Article by our special representative in Pietersburg: "Do Not Disappoint Blacks, Says Botha"]

[Excerpts] "There is a new spirit moving among the Blacks of South Africa, and we simply must not disappoint them," said Prime Minister P.W. Botha, speaking to a reporter from DIE BURGER yesterday evening, at the end of his extensive and history-making, week-long tour of black countries that are not yet independent.

The prime minister, who yesterday made an extended helicopter tour in the company of Lebowa's minister-in-chief, Dr Cedric Phatudi, and the minister of cooperation and development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said--at a luncheon yesterday noon--that he had taken on the responsibility of serving as prime minister at a very difficult time, a time when the world is full of tensions and problems.

"I offer the hand of solid friendship to Lebowa, however," he said.

The prime minister said that he is aware of ongoing discussions with the Lebowa Government concerning the construction of a railroad line intended to connect the capital of Lebowa with the Witwatersrand area. The Government will give priority to the matter.

Mr Botha also made various announcements that are important for Lebowa. He said that an eighth minister will be recommended for Lebowa and that an effort will be made during the following fiscal year to make available 1 million rands for the development of the capital city, Phatudistad.

This year, for the same purpose, 1 million rands have been made available.

The prime minister also announced that high priority will be given to the construction of the Royal Dam, in consultation with the Hydraulic Engineering Department.

Mr Botna said that he sets particular store by this gesture of kindness, for he has a vision for Southern Africa. "I do not believe in bloodshed, for bloodshed impoverishes a nation. Neither do I believe in revolution, for revolution is destructive. I believe in constitutional development and economic growth.

"I believe that the nations of Southern Africa can come together to form a constellation of independent states, working together in such sectors as health, housing, agriculture, technology, and economic progress.

"If you look to the north, you see Angola, a land with great potential, but where food and health services are lacking, and the people are in the process of trying to exterminate each other. A year ago, Mozambique could export food commodities. Now it is being forced to import them.

"At the Federation of Nations conference in Zambia, the food and drink used were imported from South Africa. We in South Africa can work together to export food commodities to the world, and our problems can be solved if we work together as a team. That I offer you."

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CSO: 4408

SOUTH AFRICA

WORK CAMPS FOR UNEMPLOYED BLACK YOUTH SEEN POSSIBLE

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 18 Aug 79 p 7

[Unattributed Article: "An Enduring Middle Class Is the Goal: Youth Work Camps for Blacks Seen"]

[Text] The Government is giving urgent attention to a far-reaching plan to have young Blacks work and at the same time to discipline them so that they can play a reasonable role within the framework of a South African economic alliance, DIE BURGER learned from a reliable source.

A system of work camps for young people is being contemplated after at least one homeland, Ciskei, held discussions on that subject. Ciskei wants to set up such a system as soon as possible.

Providing jobs for young Blacks is regarded as part of a strategy to avoid a chaotic unemployment situation that could lead to unrest. Particular emphasis will fall on training and education. The goal is an enduring Black middle class.

The fact that the prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, looks upon the provision of job opportunities for all the people of South Africa as one of the Government's priorities, is interpreted as an indication that the Government is approaching the matter most seriously.

The steps to be taken will particularly aim at giving help to that segment of the Black population that is economically inactive and incapable of working. Unemployed young people between the ages of 16 and 20 are a prime target for exploitation by agitators.

The system of youth training will supplement what the private sector is already doing to provide jobs. Close cooperation with commerce and industry is expected.

Cooperation with the homelander is a logical result of the overall strategy against increasing unemployment. Homelander have probably already appeared to be most willing to cooperate.

Ciskei wants to organize a youth camp system as soon as possible. The secretary of the chief minister, Mr Graham Mason, said on inquiry, that representations on that subject are being made this month to the South African Government.

"All the implications of such a system are already being investigated; and the South African Government is being approached on the strength of these investigations."

The Ciskei Government is very anxious to get to work on it, said Mr Mason.

Mr G.F. Godden, the Ciskei agriculture secretary, has already conducted experimental work camps for young people in Swaziland and Malawi. While he was visiting Israel with chief minister, Dr Lennox Sebe, they took a look, among other things, at the organization of the system there.

According to Mr Godden, the unemployed young people were organized into "regiments."

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SOUTH AFRICA

WORK CAMPS TO EASE UNEMPLOYMENT

On Ciskey Work Camp Plan

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 29 Aug 79 p 17

[Report by our correspondent: "Ciskey Persuaded on Work Camps"]

[Text] Ciskey's government is prepared to recruit the first recruits for a system of work camps in that homeland. It is now only waiting for an answer from the South African Government after making representations on the matter.

If he does not get an answer from the South African Government shortly, he will have to wait on the matter a little, said Mr Graham Mason, secretary of the chief minister, Dr Lennox Sebe. He added that Ciskey asked permission for such a system only recently.

"We don't really expect financial support from the South African Government, because the project will be quite inexpensive. What we will need, however, are suitable people to help with the training in the camps.

"Initially only about 50 recruits will be recruited. We want to start already before the end of the year, so that we can determine as soon as possible what the needs of the young people are.

"It is important that we build up a good reputation the first year. If success is attained with the first influx, this will automatically serve as a sort of advertisement to lure other young people."

According to Mr Mason the first work camp will be in a location which the Ciskey's government has already purchased. The necessary buildings are available at Braun Schweig, near King William's Town, and the first young men can move in now.

They will all get uniforms, since the camps are run on a para-military basis. If the experiment -- which the first influx will be -- succeeds, other camps can be established in due course.

Corner Stones

The Ciskey wants to solve its unemployment problems among young people with the work camps. "I cannot give any figures, but I know the problem is serious," said Mr Mason.

Because agriculture and forestry will be cornerstones of an independent Ciskey, training in those directions will be concentrated on primarily, said Mr G. Godden, Ciskey's secretary of agriculture.

Mr Godden, who had experience in youth camps in Swaziland, amongst others, is of the opinion that young blacks cannot be trained for industry in Ciskey, because that homeland is not yet experiencing any industrial development worth mentioning.

They will be taught to do farm work in the camps, such as the driving and repairing of tractors. Emphasis will be given to mechanical training.

In the camps the young men will be subjected to a routine which has a strong military flavor. An important part of the training is to discipline them, so that they can be integrated into an orderly economic system.

Reviews will be held and groups will have to march to the work locations.

Although young men in Ciskey are no longer connected with regiments as they traditionally are in Swaziland, an investigation brought to light that 85 percent of the blacks in Mdantsane, the black area near East London, still have strong ties with the country. This will facilitate attempts to recruit them for the camps, said Mr Godden.

The work camp system can be seen as a national service to the country. Unemployed young people are made employable and are also helped to pull their own weight in the economy.

Unemployed Over One Million

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 30 Aug 79 p 12

[Editorial: Like a Timebomb"]

[Text] Whatever the political demands are which are faced by South Africa, Minister Fanie Botha is right when he says that the supplying of work is the country's greatest challenge now. If that knot isn't cut, there can be no question of success in the political area.

The numbers the minister mentioned are upsetting reading material: already over 1 million unemployed, which will increase at a tempo of many thousands per year. This, probably more than anything else, entails the danger of an explosive time bomb.

What political agreement can be arrived at with people who do not eat properly and who strive in vain to lead a decent existence? How can they be made partners in the struggle against Marxism whose propaganda is based precisely on wild promises?

When homeland leaders are asked what their greatest problem is, the answer is given without hesitation: where to get work for all those young people so that they may have a reasonable expectation for the future. Those leaders also fear the possibility of revolutionary thoughts, encouraged by hungry stomachs.

The black stream to the cities no longer brings any relief, not to mention a solution. In various respects new and even worse problems are being created.

Therefore the plan of the Ciskey government to start a system of work camps in the homeland should be looked at with great understanding. That government wants to actively do something to make its unemployed economically productive and to prepare them for the future. Since the homeland now is coming with requests for help itself, this looks like a matter which deserves sympathetic consideration.

Irrespective of plans for the long term, such as industrial development and vocational training, there is an urgent need for projects which can be put into operation as rapidly as possible. Agriculture is an obvious answer, but attention should also be given without delay to small- and home industries.

If the black leaders themselves are going to get involved in this, important success can be achieved in a short period.

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CSO: 4408

SOUTH AFRICA

SPEECHES SCORE FOREIGN DANGER

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 27 Aug 79 p 8

[Editorial: "Joint Action Necessary"]

[Text] The message which Prime Minister P. W. Botha addressed to St. Pietersburg over the weekend -- that people who refuse to face the dangers of Marxist infiltration in southern Africa live in a fool's paradise -- is an important and timely one.

The seriousness of the situation also is clear from a speech given by Deputy Minister Kobie Coetsee at Potchefstroom on Friday night. He drew an appalling and even terrifying picture of the scope of Marxist activity in southern Africa.

According to Mr Coetsee there are about 27,000 Cubans, over 2,000 Soviets and 2,400 East Germans in Angola and Mozambique alone. Since June 1976 Angola has received 850 million rands in arms and equipment from the USSR. Also in Tanzania, Zambia and elsewhere in southern Africa are Marxists engaged in strengthening their influence in various domains.

The USSR and its satellites are not giving that much attention to this part of Africa just for the fun of it. Southern Africa, and South Africa in particular, due to its strategic location and mineral riches, is a popular target of the Marxist urge toward world domination.

The most effective manner in which this wicked attack can be averted, is to develop a national strategy for southern African countries which still have an interest in Western values of freedom and democracy.

Therefore it is gladdening that the prime minister goes so much out of his way to achieve this purpose. As an important component of national strategy, the prime minister also exerts himself for a constellation of southern African states which can serve as a bulwark against Marxist infiltration.

Encouraging reactions from homeland leaders have already followed those attempts of the prime minister. In the light of the threatening danger it has become urgently necessary for the other southern African states to promise their support also to the attempts to effectuate detente and peaceful cooperation in the area.

SOUTH AFRICA

MILITARY MEDICAL FACILITIES TO BE IMPROVED

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 23 Aug 79 p 5

[Article by our Rand representative: "Army Now Has Three Modern Hospitals"]

[Text] Springs: An intensive program of repairs on three military hospitals in Bloemfontein, will begin shortly. This means that next year the South African Army will have the use of three hospitals with all the modern equipment.

This was the statement made by Lieutenant General N.J. Nieuwoudt, S.M. [Military Security], physician-general of the South African Army. This week General Nieuwoudt spoke at the eleventh anniversary dinner of the Ladies' Association of Springs.

The general pointed out that the Army has an outstandingly efficient system for the pickup and delivery of patients, including armored ambulances, helicopters and air ambulances.

In serious emergencies these services are also available to the general public.

The Army is also responsible for various medical services over and above basic coverage during military operations.

"All our pilots and divers in the Republic are given physical examinations and kept in good condition by the personnel of the South African Medical Services," said General Nieuwoudt.

"The pilots of the South African Air Force have a physical every six months, and I can assure you that our methods and procedures are among the most modern and best in the world. We maintain strict, high-level standards."

And the divers receive the same attention as the pilots. Each year the medical services of the South African Navy treat large

numbers of diving accidents, such as the so-called bubble illness. "These people would no doubt have lost their lives were it not for this service," said General Nieuwoudt.

He also pointed out that medical coverage and supplies for Antarctica and the islands where the Republic maintains weather stations, such as Marion, Bouvet and Gough, are taken care of by the SAGD.

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CSO: 4408

SOUTH AFRICA

DEFENSE OFFICIAL ON NATIONAL INTEREST, STRATEGIC PLANNING

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 13 Aug 79 p 4

[Unattributed Article: "South Africa Can Improve its Power Base"]

[Text] Ladybrand: If the few weaknesses in South Africa's power base are remedied, the Republic can make an even stronger showing than the 14th-place world power it is now estimated to be.

Such was the sentiment of Mr Kobie Coetsee, assistant minister of defense and national security, at a National Party conference this weekend.

"We shall have to have the cooperation of all concerned."

Mr Coetsee said that the well-known strategist, R.S. Cline, has determined that the Republic is the 14th most powerful nation in the world.

"This is illustrated in the expansion of South Africa's military powers and also in the greater use being made of the Blacks and the Browns in the Army of the Republic," he said.

Protected

Along with military power, national strategy and planning are important, for thereby all the means available to the state and its people are being used or developed in order to protect and further the national interest.

In the Republic we are now faced with a situation where properly formulated plans are needed.

"A country can be very strong, but if it does not have the proper strategy to make use of its power, it may very well be ploughed under," said Mr Coetsee.

DRASTIC MEASURES TAKEN TO RESTORE ORDER

Crime Wave in Kampala

Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Sep 79 p 6

[Article by Jean-Pierre Langellier]

[Text] Nairobi--The Ugandan Government at last seems ready to stem the crime wave which has been engulfing Kampala for several weeks. Yoweri Museveni, minister of defense and acting chief of state--in the absence of President Binaisa who is attending the Havana summit--took a series of measures on Saturday, 1 September, which are designed to restore public order disturbed by armed bands whose crimes for the most part have gone unpunished. A curfew has been decreed for the capital between 2000 and 0600 hours. It will be maintained until security has been reestablished. The police and army have been called upon to beef up night patrols and controls. The residences of chiefs of diplomatic mission will henceforth be protected nightly by armed guards. For emergencies, a telephone number has been made available to embassy personnel.

The purpose of this "turn of the screw" apparently is to ease the fears of the foreign community which is concerned by the impotence--or inaction--of the authorities in the face of the growing number of murders and armed assaults.

A week ago, a British teacher from the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) was slain in his residence on the campus of Makerere University. During that same weekend, six other persons, including two doctors, were killed by unidentified persons in uniform.

These criminals most often are difficult to identify: deserters from the former army of Marshal Amin Dada, former National Front for the Liberation of Uganda (FNLC) combatants, Tanzanian military personnel and common criminals left over from the penitentiary population--numbering 4,000 prisoners--which freed itself last April at the time of Kampala's fall. The Ugandan authorities are asserting that many of the crimes are the work of armed elements in the service of "political agitators" who are said to be trying to destabilize the present government.

Museveni has implicated members of the National Consultative Council which, according to him, resorts to violence after suffering a political setback. Playing the role of parliament, pending the June 1981 general elections, the National Consultative Council is one of two organizations set up by the opponents of Marshal Amin at the time of the Moshi conference which, last March, gave rise to the FNLO. Half the members of the Consultative Council, most of whom are supporters of former President Yusuf Lule, founded a Ugandan Democratic Union (UDO) in Nairobi in July, which is hostile to the Kampala government.

The official explanation is attempting to make them bear the blame for the present lack of security. The recent announcement of the discovery near Kampala of a secret military training camp and the arrest of members of the opposition belonging to UDO--and also all the members of the Bugandan ethnic group--lend credence, according to the authorities, to the idea of a plot hatched by groups of exiles ousted from power at the same time as Lule and eager for revenge.

"The murder of foreign residents is an effort to discredit the government," the minister of defense added. It is true that several Western embassies threatened last week to evacuate their personnel from Uganda, and even to revise their assistance programs, if the security of the diplomatic community was not guaranteed by Kampala. Except for one representative, the UNDP has now pulled its personnel back to Nairobi. In anticipation of such measures, President Binaisa asked the international community several days ago "to give his government a chance." The Kampala authorities now seem to be admitting that political stability is a necessary condition for implementation of a real international aid program.

Diplomats Request Protection

Paris 12 MONDE in French 31 Aug 79 p 4

[Text] Kampala (Reuter)--Because of the lack of security prevailing in Kampala, diplomats accredited to the Ugandan capital on Wednesday, 29 August, asked the government to take immediate steps to better assure their protection. This demarche was made after the murder on Sunday of a British professor and the attack which took place Monday at the residence of an Italian businessman. The ambassadors threatened to evacuate some of their personnel if security measures are not taken.

Elsewhere, during a press conference held at a secret site, the former minister of interior, Mr Kaviira, accused Tanzanian soldiers of having taken his four children hostage to induce him to surrender.

Finally, two newsmen were questioned in connection with the investigation into the attempted attack against the hotel in which members of the Ugandan cabinet are living. President Binaisa issued a warning to all newsmen. "From now on," the Ugandan chief of state said, "anyone attempting to tarnish the reputation of Uganda will be dealt with firmly."

BRIEFS

DICTATORSHIP PREDICTED--The Binaisa government has been accused of hatching a plan to nominate 60 extra members to the National Consultative Council. The accusation is contained in a document compiled by supporters of deposed Ugandan President Yusuf Lule who is currently in Kenya. The document, released yesterday, listed the events expected to take place in Uganda soon. Prof. Lule declined to comment when contacted by telephone yesterday. The document said: "Under the new scheme, the right (of electing representatives) has been taken away from the people of Uganda. Instead, the government itself will nominate members of district councils. "This move confirms recent accusations that the Kampala government is trying to establish a dictatorship. It is almost certain now that the regime, if allowed to survive, will never hold democratic elections in the two years promised at the Moshi conference." It said only supporters of the Front would be approved. "This method will ensure that those Ugandans who are critical of the present leadership of the Front are barred from the NCC." The document said that during the past two weeks there had been signals from Kampala that a showdown between Defence Minister Yoweri Museveni and Chief of Staff Col. Oyite-Ojok was approaching. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 13 Sep 79 pp 2, 28]

NCC EXPANSION--Member of the National Consultative Council (NCC) Paul Semwogerere claimed there were selfish members of the NCC who were using their position to bring back dictatorship. These people, he said, were bent on turning the UNLF into a political party--contrary to the Moshi spirit. At the same time Lameck Ntambi, chairman of the Uganda National Union, formed two months ago, told the Press that, if the NCC were expanded by nomination, his party would boycott the whole operation. The NCC will be expanded from 30 members to 100 by October 3, and Ntambi wants the 70 vacancies filled by an electoral college. "We shall demand that the UNLF is dissolved and a caretaker government named through a Kampala conference, as at the Moshi conference," he declared. Meanwhile, cyclostyled copies of a questionnaire entitled "Application for Candidature to the National Consultative Council: were issued throughout Uganda on Tuesday. The copies are available at DCs' offices and can be obtained by aspiring NCC nominees to complete and return. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 14 Sep 79 pp 1, 40]

TERROR AGAIN IN KAMPALA--Kampala, Wednesday--Armed men dressed in military uniforms like those of the Uganda National Liberation Army have resumed their reign of terror in Kampala. When the curfew was announced last week, there was a brief halt to the lawlessness. But reports from 10 towns--including Bwaise, Wandegaya, Kamwokya, Katwe, Ndeeba and Makindya--say that at least 30 people have been shot dead in their homes after answering knocks on the door. The killers took away radios, watches and all the cash they could lay their hands on. In one incident, a couple fled their house leaving a four-year-old boy after hearing shots outside. The raiders asked the boy where his father kept the money. The child said he did not know but added he had nine shillings in his savings box under his bed. The bandits were going to take the box but left it when the child pleaded with them. Scores of people have fled Kampala and gone upcountry where life is safer. This morning four bodies were found in Nakulabye. More were seen around nearby towns. Some bodies have been lying around for more than two days. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 13 Sep 79 pp 2, 28]

MOB KILLING DESCRIBED--Seven men were arrested here today following the slaying of three men on Sunday morning and one pregnant woman this morning by raiders dressed in military uniforms. One of the suspects died after being beaten by a mob of Kampala residents. On Sunday morning, Mr. Kalyesubula and Mr. Lubega of Nakulabye town, and Mr. Jimmy Kironde of Kasubi were killed by uniformed men with automatic weapons. This morning, at about 2 a. m. Mrs. Dezi Nalongo was killed in her Nakulabye house. After her death, residents mounted a search for the culprits. Two men were picked up. After a severe beating one gave the names of six others who were then also arrested. Some of the six had been standing nearby watching events. One of the men said they were usually accompanied by Uganda National Liberation Front soldiers when they attacked people suspected of having cash. Asked whether he knew the names of those soldiers, he said: "We only call them ndugu." The men had some uniforms, new army shoes, stockings, and five shinis. A crowd of about 20,000 residents chanting "Give them to us" tried to beat up police who arrived on the scene. The police shot in the air to disperse the crowd. One of the suspects was wounded severely and died as he was being loaded into the police van. Soldiers arrived and insisted on killing the suspects immediately while the police said they should be taken to a police station. During the ensuing argument the soldiers started shooting in the air. In the scramble a woman was knocked down by a car and rushed to Mulago Hospital for treatment. The suspects were finally taken to Old Kampala police station. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 12 Sep 79 pp 1, 36]

ROBBERS BEATEN TO DEATH--Two men were caught and beaten to death after they tried to hijack a car from a motorist at Dalintuma. This happened just a few hours after Mrs. Dezi Nalongo, of Nakuladye Village, Hoima Road, outside Kampala, had been killed by unknown people dressed in military uniform. The motorist said he had been stopped by the men, who asked him for a lift. As he reached the Uganda Bookshop Press, one of the men pulled out a pistol and told him to go towards Namirembe Cathedral. He immediately swerved the car which overturned. The men got out and tried to escape, but

people immediately surrounded and beat them to death. After a while a military jeep arrived. Soldiers searched the dead men and found identity cards, which they took away. The bodies were left at the scene until yesterday morning when they were removed. Three other men were caught at Nabulalye and burned to death. They were suspected of being among the gangs terrorizing Kampala. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 14 Sep 79 pp 1, 40]

ARRESTS WITHOUT CHARGES REPORTED--Ugandan authorities yesterday seized the chairman of the country's law society and are holding him at the CID headquarters in Kampala. Mr. Sam Njuba was picked up from his office in the capital and taken to Jinja Road police station. Njuba was picked up from his office in Agip House, Kampala Road, and taken to the CID headquarters, Impala House, yesterday. A firm of Kampala advocates, who were taking up Njuba's case with the authorities, confirmed in Kampala yesterday that their colleague was being detained. It is believed his arrest was connected with a Press statement in the UGANDA TIMES last week, in which he was alleged to have said that tens of thousands of Ugandans had been killed since the Uganda National Liberation Front (UNLF) came to power last April. In reaction to this statement the Minister for Internal Affairs, Paul Mwangi, was quoted by the TIMES as saying that Njuba would be required to explain the allegations to the government. In the meantime, a member of the National Consultative Council, Paul Semwogerere, said at a Press conference that he was concerned about Ugandans who were being arrested and detained without being properly charged. He cited two journalists, Simon Mwebi and Luke Kazinja, who had been in police cells for over a month without trial. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 14 Sep 79 pp 1, 40]

PRO-AMIN SOLDIERS KILLED--At least 80 pro-Amin soldiers found hiding in a sugar plantation near Jinja have been wiped out by Ugandan and Tanzanian soldiers, reports reaching Nairobi yesterday said. The plantation belongs to the Madhavani group of companies and it is believed that, before Amin was deposed, the farm employed the majority of its workers from Amin's Kakwa tribe. The Uganda National Liberation Army had been tipped off by a school-boy who had seen a woman taking cooked food to the hideout. Magamaga barracks, where Tanzanian soldiers are settled, was informed and immediately launched an attack with four tanks. All the pro-Amin soldiers were killed, the reports said. Government troops and Tanzanian soldiers have, meanwhile, mounted a massive manhunt in which an unknown number of loyal soldiers have been arrested. It is believed a number of pro-Amin soldiers are concentrating in several parts of Uganda in an effort to attempt a comeback. Nubians and Kakwa tribesmen, who fled after Amin was deposed, are also coming back to major towns claiming their shops and that they are true Ugandans. At the same time the Ugandan government has intensified its security powers by bringing Tanzanian police. They have been posted to various areas of the country. The new measure is believed to be an effort to stamp out corruption by the Ugandan police force left behind by Amin and said not to have been properly rehabilitated. Amin's police force was believed to be at least 50,000 strong. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 14 Sep 79 pp 1, 40]

UN TRUCKS RELEASED--The Ugandan government has agreed in principle to release a convoy carrying UN food aid to Southern Sudan, according to UPI. A United Nations Development Programme official said last week there would be no shipment of emergency food aid to Uganda until the lorries were allowed to continue their journey from Kenya to Sudan. Diplomatic sources said the Kampala Administration had agreed to release the 16 lorries, and provide them with a police escort to the Sudanese border. The UNDP officials said the convoy was carrying \$4 million worth of edible oil, dried fish, cheese and other food destined for Ugandan refugees in Southern Sudan. Most of the trucks have been held at a Tanzanian army camp in Entebbe, not far from the official residence of President Binaisa. Reporters who visited the camp saw the trucks and their 30 Kenyan drivers parked in the camp compound, the cargoes apparently intact. The drivers were camping in the open near their trucks. The camp commandant, a Tanzanian major refused to allow reporters near the trucks or their drivers. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 13 Sep 79 pp 2, 28]

HILLS TO RETURN--Denis Hills, the British lecturer who was once threatened with execution by former Ugandan leader Idi Amin, is waiting for a visa to return to Uganda. "Yes, I'd like to go back to Uganda," he said at a reception at Nairobi's New Stanley Hotel. "I have many friends to meet there, bills to pay." He said he would also like to get a teaching job at Makerere University if possible. Many of the students and lecturers know him and he said he had felt at home there. Asked about his ordeal in Amin's notorious Luzira Prison where he awaited death, he said it seemed a long time ago and it was all over now. He thought he had faced more danger camping and living in Rhodesia in war-torn areas. Hills is in Kenya to play himself in the film "The Rise and Fall of Idi Amin." The film unit will work in Kenya for about a week before moving on to Uganda. [Excerpts] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 13 Sep 79 p 28]

CSO: 4420

MOSLEM SECTS ARGUE OVER SCHOOL CONTROL

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 1 Aug 79 pp 1, 7

[Article by Passy Ndongani Ngoma]

[Text] Yesterday in his office, the state commissioner for Primary and Secondary Education [EPS], citizen M'Vuendy Mabeki Ntu, received a group of representatives of the Moslem religion in Zaire with whom he reviewed the situation prevailing within this community, as regards the management of the schools.

It may be recalled that for some time these various sects have been contending for the management of Moslem schools. This group represented among others REMUZA, MIZA [expansions unknown], the Central Mosque, SOMIZA [expansion unknown] and COMIZA [Islamic Committee in Zaire] each of which is seeking to run the schools.

After formally recording the wishes of each of the members attending this meeting, it was agreed that the community will take action to present to the state commissioner an acceptable candidate for the management of the schools for all the Moslem sects affiliated with the greater Moslem community of Zaire. Unfortunately during this meeting, it was noted that the representatives of these sects engaged in open attacks on one another, each claiming the right to manage the schools. The state commissioner said that steps would be taken before the resumption of classes to insure that an acceptable candidate is found who will represent the community and with whom a valid agreement in proper form will be signed.

As far as the future of the nation is concerned, the EPS department authorities do not look to the sects but rather to the children who will study in these schools. In consideration of these concerns and the lack of seriousness on the part of these representatives, a decision by the authorities is necessary after the special services of the department have submitted to the commissioner's office the conclusions of the investigation they are conducting on this subject.

The meeting ended in a virtual stalemate.

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CSO: 4400

WORLD ISLAMIC LEAGUE TO PROVIDE AID

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 28 Jul 79 pp 1, 7

[Text] The World Islamic League will provide scholarships for Zairian youths which will enable them to continue their studies in universities in Jidda, Riyadh and Medina, Saudi Arabia, with a view to the training of an elite corps to assure the proper functioning of schools and other Islamic activities in Zaire.

This information was released yesterday during an interview with an AZAP [Zairian Press Agency] journalist by, Abdul Wahab Doucoure, a member of the constituent assembly and a representative of the World Islamic League, who has been in Zaire since last Monday, heading a delegation of several persons.

Abdul, who is from Senegal, reiterated the thanks of his league to the president-founder of the MPR for having given Zairian Moslems the land on which a mosque, cultural center, offices and school, among others, will be built and for his continuing concern over the future of Zairian Moslems.

Abdul, who was unable to give cost figures for the project and the size of the scholarships, said that the project will be financed by Saudi Arabia.

The delegation will also travel to the interior of the country after having talked with the president of the COMIZA (Islamic Committee in Zaire) who is expected in the capital on Thursday coming from Kisangani where he presided over the work of the general assembly of the directive committee of COMIZA.

He stressed the fact that considering the importance his league attaches to this problem, the Zairian authorities involved should present worthy candidates.

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CSO: 4400

ROMANIAN AID TO UNIVERSITY REPORTED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 23 Aug 79 pp 1, 7

[Text] The ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Zaire, Octavian Lutas, late yesterday morning turned over to the rector of UNAZA [?Autonomous University of Zaire], Mgr Tshibangu Tshishiku, a collection of books and records, a gift from his government.

This collection includes works by the Romanian president, Nicolae Ceausescu, books on social sciences, technology, mathematics, geography and history, as well as records of symphonic, popular and folk music of Romania.

In his speech, Lutas placed this ceremony within the framework of the excellent relations between Zaire and his country. He recalled the cultural and scientific agreement which links the two countries and then added that about 300 young Zairians are now studying in all disciplines in Romania.

"We are pleased with the development of political relations between our country and Zaire," said the Romanian ambassador who mentioned his participation for the sixth time in FIKIN [expansion unknown] and then revealed that Romania envisages the granting of scholarships for the third year to young Zairians who are completing their university studies in Romania.

Finally, he thanked the rector of UNAZA and the directors of various services of the rectorate for the reception and attention accorded this ceremony. "That is evident proof that our relations are very cordial," the Romanian diplomat said.

The rector of UNAZA in turn said that Zaire appreciates the quality cooperation provided by Romania in the educational sector.

"We are grateful for the work of the Romanian teaching corps, and we hope that this year Romania will send us 30 teachers to replace their colleagues who have just returned to their country."

Mgr Tshibangu said that Romanian teachers are highly regarded in their sectors of instruction, particularly the science sector.

After having acknowledged the financial difficulties UNAZA is encountering in making payment to the foreign teachers, he nevertheless stated that UNAZA is at present making an effort to insure that there is no delay in payment.

"However, we do not intend to change the basics of our contract," he went on to say, adding that UNAZA is ready to reexamine the terms of the contract.

Mgr Tshibangu also said, "For the future, we envisage a more systematic agreement for our young doctoral candidates. Given the fact of our high regard for the scientific and technical training of Romania, we hope to expand relations into the field of culture." The UNAZA rector is of the opinion that Romanian and Zairian arts institutions should have particular relations, after describing the potentialities of the Zairian people in this sector. The administrator general of UNAZA, citizen Mpeye, also attended this ceremony which was held in the rector's office.

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